PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Informa-tion, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

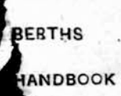
BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,482.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-39 P.M.				
8th Aug	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9930
18th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6998
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9930
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Suez Canal.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9021		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MANTUA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9930

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. 1908.
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for the trip by the Messageries Maritimes and the Regular Voyages by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August 1908.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	11th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	9th Oct. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1908
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOYOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOTORI MARU	..	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East are HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

GOODS USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 6th Aug.	9a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY 10th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Aug, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Jushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,369 tons, sailing on or about 15th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabovich	16th Nov. 1604
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	7885	M. Mareglia	24th August 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Suscon House 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	19th Aug 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	5,191	26th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	5,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	5,500	11th Nov "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 378
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 695
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, credence; in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

4/6 per package, of all the principal

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac, A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply to No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,306

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00 000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.			ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of			Age next Birthday.
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 3	52 8	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 9	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	55 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

LAWN—MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

FIRE PREVENTION FIRE CHECKING FIRE EXTINCTION

Do not fail to take advantage of an appliance that is quite convenient and entirely effective at a very small cost for the avoidance of damage by FIRE and the loss and inconvenience which FIRE entails to all. Do not continue in the old fashioned way, heedless of the loss you may incur. Do not be neglectful of the remedy within your reach.

THE MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will instantly extinguish

BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL

or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

A CHILD CAN USE IT

MINIMAX IS ALWAYS READY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS HANDY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS CERTAIN
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE

Actual FIRES Extinguished by the use of MINIMAX.

7951

MINIMAX IS INDISPENSABLE FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARRIAGES FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, OFFICES and BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Write at once for our MINIMAX REPRESENTATIVE.

Sole Agents:

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

ON THE TOP OF THE LADDER.

FIRST INTRODUCED IN 1872
AND
EVER SINCE THE BEST.

PEARSE & Co.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

FRENCH & MOCHA

COFFEE.

We Sell COFFEE AND NOT TRIFLES IN PRIZES.

To be had from all respectable Merchants and from

PEARSE & Co.,

APOLLO STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the sterilions and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired indulgences that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Any person, especially, this prescription will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; which as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PALE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

"DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from the Medical Publishers, 15 Trump Court, Rothesay Terrace, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

LIPTONS PICKLES.

MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY,
ROUELL ROAD, LONDON.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

	Rs. A.	
MIXED PICKLES	5 8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5 4	Do.
ONIONS	6 4	Do.
CAULIFLOWER	5 8	Do.
CHOW CHOW	5 8	Do.
WALNUTS	6 4	Do.

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS. with patent lever lid.
PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.
Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).
WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
23-33, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,

19 Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY AMERICAN INDENT COMMISSION HOUSE WITH AN ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

We Solicit Indents for all classes of American Manufactured Products.

We also keep in stock a large assortment of the following:—

DRILLING MACHINES
STEAM PUMPS
HAND PUMPS
PORTABLE FORGES
ENGINEER'S TAPS AND DIES
SMALL TOOLS
AND
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

And are in a position to give immediate delivery.
WE SOLICIT CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLYING
Electrical and Mechanical Machinery of all kinds.
Estimates and Lists on Application.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.; Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co. Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

SIXTY YEARS—RS. 75,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 95 per cent., on or before 31st January 1909. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1909.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 27th August 1908 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST 1908.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, 27th August, 1908, at 6-30 P.M.

H. W. WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.

35TH JULY, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of PRAGJI ROWJI of Bombay Hindu Kapole Bania, merchant deceased.

MORARJI ROWJI of Bombay, Hindu, Kapole Bania residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, a salesman at Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., the brother of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI.

The 31st day of July, 1908.

MESSRS. MULJEE & KHAMBATA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NOOR MAHOMED PERU MOHMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Hotel-keeper, deceased.

BIBANBAI widow of NOOR MAHOMED TAR MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Registrar,

P. B. MALABARI.

The 4th day of August, 1908.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. S. E. Shellim and Mr. Tribhovandhas Varjeewandas who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 2ND JULY, 1908.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,

(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 338.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHEAP FRENCH FICTION.

ŒUVRES D'HECTOR MALOT.

L'OUVRAGE COMPLET.

Re. 1, each Volume.

MICHELINE.	PAULETTE.
LE SANG-BLEU.	SEDUCTION.
UNE BONNE AFFAIRE.	UNE BELLE-MERE.
LES AMOURS DE JACQUES.	ROMAIN KALBRIS.
JUSTICE.	POMPON.
CONSCIENCE.	MISS CLIFTON.
LES MILLIONS HONTEUX.	SUZANNE.
BON JEUNE HOMME.	LE LIEUTENANT BONNET.
	MARICHETTE, 2 VOLS.

NOUVELLE COLLECTION ILLUSTREE.

12 Annas Each.

PECHEUR D'ISLANDE. Par Pierre Loti.
LE CRIME DE SYLVESTRE BONNARD. Par Anatole France.
LA FAMILLE CARDINAL. Par Ludovic Halevy.
LE COUPABLE. Par Francois Coppee.
POIL DE CAROTTE. Par Jules Renard.
DONATIENNE. Par Rene Bazin.
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS. Par Alexandre Dumas Fils.
BOUBOUROCHE. Par Georges Courteline.
UNE PASSADE. Par P. Veber and Willy.
LES ROIS. Par Jules Lemaitre.
L'ONCLE SCIPION. Par Andre Theuriet.
L'IMMORTEL. Par Alphonse Daudet.
DIANE DE TURGIS. Par Prosper Merimee.
LE MARIAGE DE CHIFFON. Par Gyp.
TOUTE UNE JEUNESSE. Par Francois Coppee.
LES GRANDS BOURGEOIS. Par Abel Hermant.
LES VACANCES D'UN JEUNE HOMME SAGE. Par Henri de Regnier.
MESSIEURS LES RONDS-DE-CUIR. Par Georges Courteline.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

Huntly Blend,

and take no other.

When you ask for

Club Blend

SEE THAT IT IS IN A

Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO.'S CIGARS

have reached the acme of perfection.

The Cream of the English Society esteems our Ganesha Planters.

Customers are cordially invited at

OUR NEW DEPOT,
THE APOLLO HOTEL BUILDING,
No. 5a, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

SAL HEPATICA

An interesting combination of the Tonic Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Hunyadi, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It acts as a gentle but effective, purely vegetable laxative, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism, especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in neutralizing toxic products from Uric Acid Diathesis or blood acid corrective of vicious or impaired functions.

To be obtained of all Chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
SEVROR & CO., 55, Esplanade Road.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? Why place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,850. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 33-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Telegraphic Annual subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

KULU APPLES and PEARS of the GARH ESTATE, Proprietor Col. RENNICK, 6lbs. baskets of either at Rs. 2-8 per V.-P. P.; half maund loads in cases delivered on rail, Simla, Rs. 14-8. APPLE TEA or EDEN CIDER at Rs. 1-8 per lb., postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence, strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch, Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 90 lbs., Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12 Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oca's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetables and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

WANTED a COMPETENT MILLWRIGHT for the Swadeshi Mills at Kurla. Must have good experience in Mill gearing. Parsi preferred. Apply in writing, enclosing copies of testimonials to THE AGENTS, Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

WANTED.—ADVERTISEMENTS for C. P. & Berar Exhibition Official Guide Book. Circulation of 10,000 copies guaranteed. Rates Rs. 25 full page and Rs. 15 half page. Rates for space on the outside enclosure of the building, Rs. 2 per 10 lineal. Apply SECRETARY, Exhibition, Nagpur.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchang	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dalney (Dairy)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Rowland's Macassar Oil FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The Best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE, OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED SARSAPARILLA.

Established since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus *Thomas Wilkinson* are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum-not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE : BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman :—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.

PREMIUM INCOME, 3 Crores of Rupees

A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

Messrs. R. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Consignments will be guarded to the utmost.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP — " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hoarjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER.

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the Famous SCHOSETSCH BREWERY, near Trieste.
A High Class LIGHT BEER, free from Injurious Ingredients,
Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON:

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE M. Maritime Co's steamer Nera, 3,429 tons Captain Schmitz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Vedra, 2,622 tons Captain H. Tucker, will sail to-day for Aroe Bay in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons Captain W. Moxon will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Emery, Mr. Gonsalves and 2 children, Mr. Mahomed Jaffer and 65 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bulumba, 1,607 tons Captain F. Chappel arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Basreh &c., with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE F. Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer R. Rubattino 2,687 tons Captain L. Mancini arrived in harbour yesterday fron Genoa &c. with a general cargo and 20 cabin and 15 deck passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Takasaki Maru, 2,943 tons Captain A. Mocker sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Mozaffari 1,387 tons Captain T. L. Moloney sailed yesterday for Jedah &c. with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Loodiana 2,124 tons Captain J. A. Ross, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evenning from Calcutta with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 4th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr DeBerry.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...Surveyor
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Feauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 5.

Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5 8 P & O Co
Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....P Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba.....1607 Chappel.....M M & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintosh & Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ..4778 kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirley.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kt. Templar .....2,460 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Konley.....2429 Wilson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kauzler .....1864 Michelsen.....A Strandes
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Loodiana.....2124 Ross.....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowrul Bahr. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nairung.....2462 Thomson...Calcutta T Morrison & Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Ras Issa...2442 Parett...Antwerp..W & A Graham & Co
R Rubattino .....2681 Mancini .....P R S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill ..... Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia .....3050 Chidley .....M M & Co
Spring burn...3175 Crosth-Craite .....W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Sofala .....3436 Bobb .....M M & Co
Virawa.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Vedra.....2672.....Tocher...W & A Graham & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Umrumbi.....2138 Miller..... R A Willis
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Cian Mackinnon	3049	Smith.	M God Firbay.	10-8	M Muir & Co
B Othello.....	3327	Bradley...	Hull	8-8	Finlay Muir & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	10-8	M M & Co
F Okhla.....	3436	Reddock ...	Rangoon ..	M M & Co	
F Okhla...3436	Reddock...	Rangoon ...	14-8...	M M & Co	
H Naderi...1168	Gray...	Busreh	16-8	B & P S N Co	
K Stolzenfels...3554	Sebmidt..	K'chi.	7-8	W & A G & Co	
M Saharmati	524	Mahomed	Repairing	N F Bo	S N Co Ld
N Frankdale..	3100	Kidd...	Baltimore...	10 8...	R A Willis

Offside.

L Mahnadi..547 Ahmed Repairing...N F Bo S N Co Ld

H W V P

Kola.....504 Moxon .....Busreh.....6-8 M M & Co

H W P D

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Masaitia 3250 Thomson L'pool 19-8 W & A G & Co
10&11 Gate's 3551 Diedrichsen K'chi. 8-8 W & A G & Co
12 Persia 4198 Houghton Londen...15-8...P & O Co
14 Lhasa...950 McDiarmed...Karachi...7-8 M M & Co
15 Goalpara.. 1359 Bishop...Busreh...10-8...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Loodiana s.....	Ross.....	Calcutta June 26
	Bulimba s	Chappel	Basreh, July 23
5	R Rubattino s ...	Mancini	Genoa, July 18
	Nera s.....	Schmitz	Sydney &c

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Mombassa s.....	English	Batavia
	Takasaki Maru s .	Mocker	Kobe &c
	Mozaffari s.....	Moloney	Jedah &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday:—

Steamer Vedra Tucker for Aroe Bay.
„ Kola Moxon for Persian Gulf &c.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Caledonia for Aden.
„ Loodiana for Calcutta &c,
„ Okhla for Calcutta &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
22	Rotenfels	Antwerp
26	Kintail	Calcutta
29	Clan Ranald	Liverpool
31	Drachenfels	Antwerp
31	Clan Cumming	Coast
Aug.		
1	Adalin	Coast
2	Golconda	London
3	Teesta	Straits

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. s. s China arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Sinclair arrived at London on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. s. s. Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 5th August.

The German East Africa Line Steamer President arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is expected here on the 21st inst.

The Ancher Line steamer Castalia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 4th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—12 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 5 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—110 bales hemp, R Mancherji.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—650 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 105 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Bechor: 60 bales hemp, F Khoobchand: 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Stolzenfels s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—25 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 110 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 9 tons rose-wood, I H Sale Mahomed; 55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 225 cwts gum, Govindji Sojpal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts linseed, 3,500 cwts castorseed, 700 cwts poppyseed, and 160 cwts ground-nuts, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th August.

1. There will be drill for all Members at the Town Hall this evening at 6 p. m.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

Members are requested to bring their swords.

2. Mr. J. E. Aspinall having rejoined is posted to "A" Troop.

3. Messrs. Nigel F. Paton, T. Croft and Leslie Blunt having joined are posted to "D" Troop.

4. Mr. H. W. Bradford having joined is posted to "C" Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th August.

296.—Detail for the week ending 8th instant:—

To day Thursday, 6th inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-45 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.

Friday, 7th inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

297.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence from 1st August to 30th September 1908 to No. 4397 Vols. E H Hawes, "A" Company.

298.—Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from this date:—

"H" Company.

No. 5508 Corpl. E Jewell } To be Sergeants to complete establishment.
No. 5735 „ G Catley
No. 5518 „ F Burgess
No. 5517 „ F Rickwood

No. 5727 Cadet S. Wood } To be Corporals to complete establishment.
No. 5724 „ G. G. Williams.

No. 6104 Cadet H Slator } To be Lce Corporals to complete establishment.
No. 5870 „ E Morris
No. 5856 „ A Easdon
No. 6093 „ N Clarke

"L" Coy,

No. 5686 Cadet E. Hearsh to be Corporal to complete establishment.

299.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Penetiffo Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	?	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 5th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	4	6	p. m.	5	16
Teheran ...	5	1	15 p. m.	0	53
Suez	5	2	15 p. m.	0	40

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Soakim interrupted (28-7 08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-8-08)
Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted (5-8-08).
Moulmein route to Siam via Rehang interrupted (5-8-08).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—August, 1, at Ootacamund, the wife of E. Sydenham Clarke, of a son.

MILLER—August 1, at Dare's Gardens, Chetput, Madras, the wife of Major A. Miller, I. M. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AUBERT—August 2, at San Thome, Frederick William, son of E. W. Aubert, Government Telegraphs, aged 7 years.

DUTT—July 23, at Benares, Rev. K. N. Dutt, of the London Missionary Society, in the 78th year of his age.

KING—July 30, at Bangalore, George King, Retired Permanent Way Inspector, South Indian Railway, aged 63 years.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 5-12m., 5-1a.; Low water. 10-59m.,

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Bank of Bombay, annual general meeting, 4 p. m.

Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 5th, First Quarter, 3h. 10·4m. p. m.; Aug. 12th, Full Moon, 10h. 28·8m. a. m.; Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h 55·5m. a, m.; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 12th, in Perigee, 3h. a. m.; Aug. 26th, in Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, August 7.—P. and O. steamer "Caledonia, with English mails of 24th July, due to arrive at 5. m. Bombay University Senate, adjourned meeting, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 6-44m.; 6-9a.; Low water, 0-2m., 0-46a.

Saturday, August 8.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Islam Gymkhana, home. "B" Team vs. St. Xavier's College, away. Commercial Gymkhana Concert 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h, 18m. Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water 8-9m. 7-27a. Low water, 1-10m., 2-13a.

Sunday, August 9.—8th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 9-14m., 8-39a.; Low water, 2-10m., 3-15a.

Monday August 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High- water, 10-8m., 9-44a.; Low water, 3-5m., 4-9a.

Tuesday, August 11.—Hindu Cocoanut Holiday. Cricket Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Parsi Gymkhana. "B" Team vs. Independent C. C. Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 10-55m., 10-43a., Low water, 3-57m., 4-58a.

Wednesday, August 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 11-38m., 11-36a.; Low water 4-47m 5-44a,

MEHER CHARITABE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during July was 3,973, the daily avarage being 128, New Admissions 966, Parsees 434, Hindoos 2,363; Mahomedans 873, Christians 303, 43 persons were vaccinated last month.

STRING BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m., to-day.

Barn Dance.....	Hello Ma baby..... J H Gagge
Overture.....	Rosamunde .....Schubert
	Eventide .....Myddleton
Selection.....	The Pick of the Basket. W. Williams
Valse	La Svengali.....Roeder
Cake Walk	Coon Band Contest ...H Pryor.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

Pitamber Mahadev (12), a Hindu lad, was then charged with rioting in Sheik Memon Street on the 27th July. Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, defended the accused. It was alleged that the accused was arrested by a Native policeman while throwing stones during the riot. The accused was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Company No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. C. Wright presided. The resolutions which were passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 15th July were confirmed.

THE "Times of Ceylon," after quoting the concluding portion of recent remarks by the "Madras Mail," on the Ceylon import duty on tea, comments thus:—"As usual in the comments of our neighbours, whether planters or journalists, willingness of Ceylon to admit Indian tea preferentially is studiously ignored. The impossibility of such an arrangement at the hands of a Liberal Government is very mildly expressed in the Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, but nevertheless it is a concession which India should strive to secure. It should be obtainable from the next Conservative Government, and meanwhile it would be much less foolish to put out some 'ground bait', in Fiscal Reform waters than to waste time in such utter futility as attempting to secure retaliation. This idea has long been so preposterous, and yet has been so constantly mouthed by a section of the Calcutta Press, that it is evident that some people in India have never yet grasped the significance of the difference between Ceylon tea going into India for consumption and Indian tea coming to Colombo for distribution abroad."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

The area of relatively low pressure over Gujarat, yesterday, has almost disappeared, after giving general rain in Gujarat.

Both the Monsoon currents are weak, as regards rain producing qualities, and hardly any rain has fallen in North East India, the Gangetic plain and the Peninsula, except on the West Coast Districts, while in the Central parts of the country, the rainfall has been light and local.

There has, however, been a general rainfall, varying from light, to heavy in the Western half of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, parts of Kashmir on the West Coast of the Peninsula and the greater part of Burma.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Port Blair and Moulmein, six inches; Tavoy, three inches; Toungoo two inches; Bassein, Diamond Island, Mimbu and False Point, one and a half inches; Balasore, three inches; Dehra Dun, one and a half inches; Khushab, one inch; Multan, three-quarters of an inch; Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar, half an inch; Cherat and Gulmarg, two inches; Sonemarg, one inch; Rawalpindi, six inches; Veraval, four inches; Mangalore, seven inches; Mercara and Calicut, three inches; Cochin, two inches; Madras, one inch.

Clouds have still further decreased in North-East India, the Gangetic Plain and the interior of the Peninsula, in all of which areas, they are generally light to moderate; humidity is in defect in parts of the United Provinces and in excess in North-West India. The weather is cooler than usual in Upper India.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Upper Burma, the Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and the Central Provinces, and scattered rain over the rest of the country.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 5th August was 29·706 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla nade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	52·92	49·90	49·00	37·95
Wednesday, 5th August, 1908.	0·32	0·28	0·30	0·25
Total.....	53·24	50·18	49·30	38·20
Up to same date last year...	76·20	80·17	80·72	82·98

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 5.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·20	47·41	29·21	75·42

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 5th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—General rain has fallen in the north and the south-west Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 5·80 inches, Lahore 0·43 inch, Multan 0·75 inch. Cloud has generally decreased and skies are now only moderately clouded over nearly the whole of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is normal in the south-east and in defect elsewhere; the deficiency amounting to 16° at Multan; night temperature is normal or in defect. Winds are north-easterly at Multan and easterly to south easterly at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·33 inch of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the south-east and moderately to heavily so elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0·20 inch and Kotah 0·19 inch. Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air has increased and is now equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal. Calms or easterly winds prevail in Rajputana but at Karachi winds westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has been received, the chief amounts being Neemuch 0·52 inch, Veraval 3·95 inches, Dwarka 0·37 inch, Bhuj 0·67 inch and Rajkot 0·34 inch. Skies remain generally heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is either equal to or about the average. Maximum temperature is generally in defect but the minimum is normal. Winds are southerly in the North Gujarat, north-westerly in Cutch but elsewhere they are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general except in the western districts, the largest amounts being Saugor 0·32 inch, Jubbulpore 0·53 inch, Nagpur 0·34 inch and Chanda 0·21 inch. Heavy cloud persists in the area of rainfall but skies are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity has decreased but continues normal. Temperature has risen in the south and west and is now equal to the average over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been widespread; Bombay has had 0·25 inch, Mormugao 0·35 inch and Karwar 1·53 inches. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0·56 inch of rain and Belgaum 0·52 inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally normal. Day temperature has risen and is now equal to the average; night temperature continues normal. Winds are westerly to south-westerly.

General Remarks.—The pressure continues relatively low on the south Kathiawar Coast, the remains of the depression that lay in Gujerat and Kathiawar yesterday.

Rainfall has again increased on the Malabar Coast due to the strengthening of the current.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, local rain in the Central Provinces and Gujerat and Kathiawar. A few falls may occur in the Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (4th)	96·6	82·1	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	86·3	...	0·00
Muskat (4th)	85·8	80·1	...	0·00
Multan.....	86·3	77·0	0·75	3·75
Rawalpindi	81·4	71·1	5·80	25·82
Lahore	85·9	76·2	0·43	15·68
Sirsa.....	90·3	78·6	...	16·05
Ambala	90·5	78·0	...	11·35
Delhi	89·7	80·2	...	24·58
Agra.....	89·0	79·0	0·06	?
Mainpuri.....	91·2	...	...	12·77
Jhansi	85·0	77·5	0·33	13·58
Cawnpore	89·9	79·0	0·05	11·78
Allahabad	92·1	80·0	...	18·58
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	89·0	81·0	0·04	5·15
Ajmer	86·9	78·2	...	14·21
Jaipur	89·7	76·1	0·20	15·00
Kotah	89·5	78·1	0·19	23·73
Bhuj.....	91·6	76·1	1·67	8·45
Dwarka	80·3	77·2	0·37	10·32
Veraval	77·2	75·8	3·95	17·96
Rajkot	78·4	74·7	0·34	14·01
Bhavnagar Para.....	83·0	76·5	...	16·18
Surat	82·1	77·1	0·08	37·17
Ahmedabad.....	85·6	76·7	0·20	17·75
Deesa	87·3	76·4	0·11	28·14
Neemuch	84·0	73·7	0·52	14·75
Indore	79·1	71·6	0·03	19·31
Jubbulpore	80·0	74·3	0·53	32·71
Saugor	84·1	73·5	0·32	20·31
Hoshangabad.....	81·1	73·4	0·15	20·61
Khandwa.....	84·7	74·6	...	13·26
Akola	85·7	73·1	0·07	21·37
Amraoti	84·8	73·3	0·02	19·07
Nagpur.....	86·1	74·1	0·34	29·05
Chanda	88·0	74·5	0·21	37·39
Raipur	84·7	75·1	0·11	25·13
Bombay	84·1	76·4	0·25	38·20
Ratnagiri.....	83·8	75·9	0·11	59·34
Mormugao	83·0	74·7	0·45	87·67
Karwar	83·3	?	1·53	110·49
Malegaon.....	86·2	71·1	...	8·80
Ahmednagar	77·9	68·5	...	6·31
Poona	79·0	68·3	0·09	9·32
Sholapur	87·8	69·9	...	7·27
Bijapur	85·2	68·2	...	3·86
Belgaum	75·3	66·1	0·52	45·05
Aurangabad.....	84·2	67·7	...	11·87
Nizamabad (Indur)	83·9	73·2	0·56	23·20
Hyderabad	86·8	71·7	...	11·81
Mangalore	78·7	72·4	7·46	114·99
Calicut.....	77·3	72·6	2·68	79·91
Cochin	83·7	73·3	2·30	59·43
Colombo	87·0	73·0	0·60	6·71
Masulipatam	92·8	78·6	0·04	9·14
Bellary	93·0	74·8	...	1·69
Cuddapah	100·2	73·1	...	3·22
Madras.....	98·0	76·5	0·01	3·29
Bangalore	81·8	65·8	0·05	5·63
Coimbatore	83·0	70·3	...	1·53
Trichinopoly	97·1	73·8	...	2·97
Negapatam	98·4	79·0	...	4·50

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 28th July:—

Submitted the Trustees' Resolution 522, dated 15th October 1907, and 21st January and 14th April, sanctioning certain allowances to Port Trust employees on the grounds of the increased cost of living in Bombay, with effect to 30th September 1908, or until the receipt of Government orders on the report of the Special Committee appointed by Government to enquire what relief should be granted to clerks in Government employ when the matter should be reconsidered.

Submitted application by the clerks in the Secretary's office, dated 7th July requesting, with reference to the Government orders recently issued sanctioning the payment of local allowances to Government clerks in Bombay, that the Trustees will be pleased to extend the same concessions to Port Trust clerks.

Submitted Government Resolution, Financial Department, dated 25th June, communicating despatch from the Secretary of State of India, dated 15th May to the Government of India sanctioning the grant of "local allowances" on the following scale to Government clerks employed in the City of Bombay in consideration of the increased cost of living in Bombay during the last 30 years, it being estimated that there has been an advance of 20 per cent. in the cost of food and an even greater rise in house rents:—20 per cent. on salaries up to Rs. 50, 15 per cent. on salaries above Rs. 50 and up to Rs. 100, 10 per cent. on salaries above Rs. 100 and up to Rs. 200, and salaries above Rs. 200 to be brought up to not less than Rs. 220 by an allowance.

Note.—Salaries above Rs. 50 up to Rs. 52 should receive an allowance bringing them up to Rs. 60 and salaries above Rs. 100 up to Rs. 104 1-2 should receive an allowance bringing them up to Rs. 115. The orders to take effect from 31st May 1908,

Submitted note by the Acting Secretary, dated 22nd July.

Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 24th July, recommending that the Trustees might adopt the Government scale.

The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read.

Read minutes of the Trustees on the papers.

Resolution—Subject to any revision of the scale of salaries that the Trustees may hereafter decide on the grant of local allowances to employees on the Superior Scheduled staff of the Port Trust on the scale laid down in Government Resolution, Financial Department, dated 25th June, is sanctioned with effect from 31st May. The payment of the allowances should be regulated by any orders or rules which Government may issue in amplification of the Resolution referred to, and pending further enquiry and orders should not apply to employees drawing house rent, occupying free quarters, or who are in receipt of rations.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th July 1908.	Total from 1st April to 24th July 1908.	For week ending 24th July 1907.	Total from 1st April to 24th July 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	21	367	21	377
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	23	353	20	386
Vessels transported	15	261	16	318
Vessels attended to	1	35	6	44
Vessels warped	1	6	1	17

MR. W. C. STEADMAN, M. P., has introduced into Parliament a Bill requiring county councils and borough councils to establish, equip, and maintain technical schools, wherein the blind over the age of sixteen years may receive technical education and be maintained for a period of not less than five years, and municipal workshops, where they may be employed at such trades as they are able to follow, and at such wages as will enable them to live.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, presiding.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation from Rao Bahadoor Vasanji Khimji, president of a public meeting held on the 23rd of February last under the auspicies of Maharashtriya Aikya Vardhak Samaj, complaining of the inconveniences they were put to on the occasion of their visit to the Hindu cemetery at Tank Bunder and requesting (1) that a sufficient number of lamp-posts be set up in the cremation ground and the road leading to it be properly lighted, (2) that an opening be made in the parapet to the east of the cremation ground, (3) that a fuel merchant be ordered to keep sufficient and a proper supply of fuel, (4) that a large number of pass issuers be stationed either at convenient places or an office for issuing such passes be set up near the entrance of the cremation ground.

The Commissioner, in his report on the subject said that there were two lanterns inside the cemetery, which were lighted every night and these were sufficient for the purpose. He had issued orders for the provision of a door in the east wall of the compound of the cemetery and for the supply of fire-wood kept by the contractor being of the required quality. As regards pass issuers there were in all six Ramosis' post in the District and the Health Officer's report stated that there were also ten Registration Offices where passes could be had. It was not practicable to issue passes in the cemetery as people might bring bodies from long distances and it would take hours for a Ramosi to go to the place where the death had occurred and verify the address. A messenger sent to any of the offices or Ramosis before the body was taken away would also obtain a pass and this was the proper way of registering the death. It would be seen that everything possible had been done to comply with the wishes of the applicants so far as the Municipality was concerned.

It was resolved to inform Mr. Vasanji in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. N. R. Chichgar, Proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar Press," stating that he regretted very much to intimate that his Printing Press suddenly took fire early that morning, and having been almost totally destroyed, he took the earliest opportunity to inform them about it, so that the Committee and the Corporation might, under the unfortunate circumstances, agree to determine the printing contract.

The Commissioner said that the printing might be entrusted to the "Times of India."

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey said that he saw no reason why the printing work should not be given to any other press that might come forward to do the work at the rates which the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" charged.

The Commissioner said that if higher rates than those charged by the "Akhbar" would have to be paid to another press which might take the contract, the additional expense could be recovered from the "Akbar."

The Chairman said that, looking to the circumstances, no step of the kind should be taken.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for report, and pending their decision, the Commissioner was requested to make arrangements for the printing work of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee.

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION IN CURING DISEASE.

A long and most remarkable series of cases of healing by suggestion is described by Dr. Nacke, of Berlin. A friend asked him fifteen years ago for some simple remedy with which to dress an insignificant wound. Dr. Nacke gave him a bottle containing about ten fluid ounces of a solution of corrosive sublimate (the bichloride of mercury) of no greater strength than 1 to 3,000, an antiseptic and healing wash which could produce no harmful effect when used externally. His friend returned to Dr.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

COLOMBO GRAVING DOCK.

The "CEYLON OBSERVER":—The question of the working of the Colombo Graving Dock, the cost of its establishment and the scale of charges adopted are all likely to be a subject for consideration, if not discussion, during the approaching Session of the Legislative Council. It may be deemed a little premature to deal with the matter, seeing the short period that the Dock has been open and working, and that the Harbour Works cannot be said to be yet completed. Indeed, the permanent settlement of the terms of working the Dock can scarcely be arrived at for four or five years more, until the day when Mr. Bostock having completed the final "protecting arm," is able to hand over a fully protected Harbour and to bid farewell to the scene of his prolonged and useful labours. But, in the meantime, no harm can be done by looking into the financial experience of both Dock and Patent Slip so far as experience has gone and seeing what the loss, or gain, is likely to be from their working. So far, the Graving Dock has been utilised by a fair number of steamers; but the return, we believe, is not enough to cover the cost of necessary establishment and working. The suggestion may at once be made to raise the Dock charges; but these are based on Calcutta rates and anything levied above them would probably mean that steamers requiring an ordinary "cleaning or docking" would refuse to patronise the Colombo facilities, since they could be more economically attended to elsewhere; and even in the case of a "break-down" we have seen that repairs can be effected in a wonderfully short time in our harbour itself without the benefit of a Dock. Altogether, great care must be taken not to discourage the utilisation of the Dock; but rather everything possible should be done to make its use more and more popular, so that a regular flow of "customers" may bring us nearer to the point of, at least, a debit and credit balance, even if "profit" be put out of view for some years to come. In this connection it will be of interest to learn from government what is to be done about the construction of "Dock Workshops" which it was understood, the Admiralty considered specially necessary. The negotiations with the Colombo Iron Works Company having fallen through, no doubt, Government has had some suitable alternative in view. It is understood generally that Messrs. Walker Sons & Co. are making such improvements in their present arrangements as will render them independent of, and indifferent to any possible utilisation of, the ground they had almost finally arranged to take over from the local authorities. If the latter, in bringing the negotiation to an abrupt and unexpected termination, have no better plan to fall back upon, and there is to be a delay, more or less protracted, without any Dock Workshops being constructed, the official responsibility must be greatly increased. No doubt the whole correspondence will be called for and, if tabled in Council, will be carefully scrutinised. It can then be seen whether, during the course of negotiations carried on for a considerable period, we believe, there was any attempt at the last moment on the one side to drive a hard, unexpected and inequitable bargain; or whether correspondence and plans bear out the view that there was absolutely no departure on the unofficial side from the proposal and understanding clearly indicated, some months before the collapse took place and Government refused to implement what was almost considered to be a piece of business as good as settled between the contracting parties. Meanwhile, of course, the chief interest of the general and taxpaying public is in the question of when, and how, the needful Dock Workshops are to be supplied?

"INDIA THROUGH THE AGES."

The "MADRAS MAIL":—Mrs. Steel has made an interesting and on the whole very successful attempt to write the history of India in a form which will appeal to the general reader. What she has aimed at in "India Through the Ages" (Routledge) is the production of a narrative in which arid and confusing details find no place and the picturesque and dramatic elements are brought into prominence. The book has, of course, the defects of its qualities. No one will consult it as a book of reference, though it is quite accurate in such details as are given. To some pedantic persons it may appear a frivolous performance, for a campaign or a Treaty is sometimes dismissed in two lines, while, the description of some historic scene or the telling of some minor episode takes up half a page. There are not more dates than are absolutely necessary, and there are no genealogies, though several excellent maps are a welcome feature. But the book is easy reading, and though Mrs. Steel has wisely refrained from prefacing the history with those ponderous chapters on the geographical features, races and languages of India which the reader of such books expects she has managed by touches here and there to convey a vivid picture of the country and the people. It is a very human piece of work, for Mrs. Steel writes of the rulers and people of India from the point of view of the novelist, not of the historian, the anthropologist and the archæologist. When she turns aside from the main course of her narrative to tell some apparently trivial anecdote it is not a waste of time, for the episodes on which she dwells, though they may often be without historical importance, are always such as reveal the character of a Sovereign or a race, or convey indirectly some knowledge of the social customs and material conditions of the peoples of India.

In manner, the book is not impeccable. The pleasant, almost conversational style becomes here and there rather flippant, and there is a quite irritating trick of interjecting "Heaven knows how," "Heaven knows where," and so on, in the narrative. But there is no dullness, and there are many passages of easy, graphic writing. The character sketches of notable figures are often very good indeed. Timur, Baber, Akbar, Aurunkzebe are touched off with the accomplished art of the novelist who has learned to select the really significant traits of character. At times, especially in the earlier chapters, where reliable material is lacking, the novelist's fancy is inclined to run riot, to fill up gaps in historical knowledge with picturesque assumptions. But wherever the historical information is adequate, Mrs. Steel respects facts, though she passes lightly over them. One of the chief merits of "India Through the Ages" is that it has atmosphere. In so many histories of greater pretensions the Sovereign may be shown in the splendour of an Oriental Court but the people are presented "in vacuo." Mrs. Steel draws the peasant in his fields, and in a vivid piece of writing shows the effect of the passage of armies across agricultural India, disturbing the peasantry in those simple tasks of theirs which she describes so graphically. She states that in Indian history "dynasties, wars are but scratches on the surface of life," and again, "below the troubled surface of wars the heart of India went on undisturbed." Other writers have said much the samething, it is one of the commonplaces of Indian history, but Mrs. Steel shows the permanence of that India to which politics have never meant anything; she makes the reader realise in chapter after chapter of this history that beneath the surface that simple, almost changeless life of the peasant persists. The people, are presented not merely as affected by the acts of their rulers but as engaged in their own activities. In this, as in other ways the history is, as we have said, very human. It deals far more with character, conduct, society, than with politics. Altogether, this is a remarkable book, and it will draw many more people to the reading of Indian history than certain volumes which satisfy the definition of standard works as those which stand on the shelf unopened.

THE KARACHI BAR.

The "SIND GAZETTE":—We understand that the Secretary of the Karachi Bar Association is working with a Committee to draw up a list of touts, which will ultimately be submitted to the Judicial Commissioner for action. He has already succeeded in compiling a list of one hundred persons who are known to be earning their living as touts. A few of these touts, however, are engaged as pleaders, clerks, but they are to be dismissed by their employers. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, the Secretary has called several meetings of the Bar Association to discuss the measures that should be taken to put down touting. Mr. Tekchand Udhavdas, Public Prosecutor, Sind, presided at these meetings at which two important resolves were made. One was a declaration solemnly made by every Pleader present that he would not engage the services of a tout. The other was that the Association appoint a committee to wait upon the Judicial Commissioner and request him to move Government to reserve some prize appointments for local practitioners at the Bar, such as the Small Cause Court Judgeship, the City Magistrateship, and the First Class Subordinate Judgeship. Much would be done to improve the standard and tone of the Bar at Karachi if Government were to throw open some of these appointments to its members when they become vacant. In Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other parts of India members of the local Bars have been selected for similar appointments, invariably with success, and there is no reason to suppose that among local legal parctitioners there are not some men equally capable of officiating in such posts.

TELEGRAPHIC EFFICIENCY.

The "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—A correspondent writes: "The Government are proud of the Telegraph Department. They have imported an expert and all is said to be most splendid and excellent in consequence. But just listen to this. Two months ago I was at a colliery I had promised to leave Dhanbad by the midnight train on Thursday, but I was knocked up and my friends persuaded me to wire and go next day. Cholera was raging pretty badly and my family was anxious. I therefore wired that I would leave next morning and gave the address at a suburb of Calcutta which is within five miles of the Telegraph Office in Dalhousie Square. While at dinner the telegram was returned refused, as there was no such place near Calcutta known to the Telegraphic world. The telegram had Calcutta on it and that was sufficient, I being a person with an address in all directories and so well known appearently to the Telegraph that, in order to save themselves trouble, they frequently deliver telegrams for my house at my office. No news naturally caused anxiety but I arrived next day and proceeded to complain. I sent the original message with the post master of Jherriah's endorsement to the Telegraph Office on Saturday afternoon, and next day, Sunday, sitting at my house at breakfast I got the seme telegram handed in solemnly. Naturally I was angry and next day asked my office about my letter of complaint. The durwan said he was told by the Telegraph Office to give them a rupee. He thought it was important, and he went and got a rupee and gave it to them. I then wrote to Simla, giving these facts, but got no reply, not even that the Department was investigating the matter or that the money illegally obtained from my durwan would be returned. Do you wonder that the Department find themselves incompetent to run 4-anna telegrams? "I subsequently asked the postal authorities to let me have a Telegraph Office in the village within five miles from Government House, and which has a railway station with a very large traffic indeed. This after great hesitation was granted, and a few days ago I was sent up a notice that the hours of business were 7 to 8 in the morning and from twelve to five in the afternoon. I told them that this idea must have come out of Gulliver's travels, and a telegraph office open for a couple of hours or so a day was an indication of insanity. The official reply is that that is the rule for a third class telegraph office. Now how is an institution run like that going to live? Is it any wonder that it can't afford to run four-anna telegrams? The inability is due to incompetence somewhere. I had a telegram yesterday, it came at about 7 and was brought from an office three miles away although the office is open in the village. Yet the officials of the department from top to botton go on throwing bouquets at each other in their annual reports."

THE General Secretary, Behar Planters Association, reports on the prospects of jute in Behar during the season 1908 as follows:—There has been a considerable decrease in the area sown in the four north districts, North Behar. Not only has the planter sown less but also his ryots. Only one factory in Darbhanga District reports an increase. The reasons for the falling off are various and particularly:—(1) Low prices are compared with previous season. (2, Bad moisture for sowing and unfavourable conditions. (3) Rise in price of food-grains. (4) Last season having been a dry one; in many places there was a great scarcity of water for retting.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THEREBY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundations of success. A man with a defective memory cannot succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot, of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market, Bombay, No. 2.

THE FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION.

Praise and Criticism.

The Commission has done its work thoroughly, writes the "Pioneer." Not content with the final examination, written and oral, of 285 witnesses consisting chiefly of medical men, Government officials and of persons representing the employer, in the various industries, it has made every endeavour to discover the opinions of the operatives themselves. Nowhere had the latter any representative body. "Individuals," we are told, "were in most cases afraid to come forward and give evidence which might bring down on them the displeasure of their employers." Accordingly the only way to ascertain their views was to question them informally at the mills or in their homes, and in each of the great factory centres the President and one or more of the members visited the houses of the mill hands and questioned the men they found there. Further the Commission assures us that in their recommendations the members have been guided throughout by the consideration that the welfare of India—of Indian operatives and Indian industries—is paramount; that Indian labour conditions are very different from those existing in the United Kingdom; and that therefore no definite relation between the labour laws of the one and of the other country can be secured. The composition of the Commission gave sufficient indication that its recommendations would be based on facts accurately ascertained, and would be of a practical character. Besides the three employers of labour chosen for their liberal and broad-minded views on industrial questions, there were two medical men of long experience in India, an independent Indian gentleman, a Factory Inspector from England, and the President, Mr. Morison, who had at his credit a long acquaintance with the conditions prevailing in Bombay, the chief factory centre in India.

The most important question set to the Commission had reference to the limitation of

HOURS OF WORK

in Indian textile factories. The question is one of considerable intricacy. The Commission indeed had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that a system by which the Bombay mills were able, in order to take advantage of the peculiarly favourable market conditions the prevailing, to work one set of hands 14½ hours daily, cannot be allowed to continue both on humanitarian and economic grounds, and that it is not desirable that textile factories should work more than 12 hours daily. Such a conclusion, though not acceptable to all employers of labour, must be concurred in by all unprejudiced persons. Among the workers themselves there is a party prepared to work for 15 hours a day if they can obtain correspondingly high wages: but the large majority were found by the Commission to be strongly opposed to the practice of working excessive hours and in favour of the restriction, of hours by Government. The most obvious restriction as the Commission says, is a direct limitation of the working hours of adult males. This is the remedy advocated by a considerable number of the witnesses who gave evidence before the Commission and Dr. Nair, who submits a dissentient report, takes the same view. The majority of the Commission, however, reject this plan, and it is worth while considering at some length the grounds on which they do so, and the alternative measures suggested with the object of bringing about the desired result. The objections put forward by the majority may be classed as theoretical and practical. The theoretical objection appears to have exercised considerable influence over the minds of the members. It is stated thus "the principal of regulating adult labour" is "admittedly of somewhat doubtful validity, and commands acceptance in very few countries." Dr. Nair shows that such legislation has been in force for many years in France and in Switzerland, while even in the United Kingdom the day has long passed by since such a principle has been regarded as sacrosanct. The trades unions have frequently affirmed that they would have insisted on limitation adults' working hours in English factories if the result of the limitation of the hours of women and children did not put a practical limit to those worked by the men, while only last month the House of Commons declared definitely in favour of an eight-hour day for miners. The whole tendency of modern ideas is in favour of interference with adult labour when such interference is shown to be beneficial to the labourers themselves. The majority are further of opinion that direct restriction is to be deprecated as being repugnant to the majority of capitalists who have invested or propose to invest money in India, and they fear that interference when once begun may lead to further interference in

THE INTERESTS OF LANCASHIRE.

Surely, however, there is little ground for these prognostications. There is no reason why capitalist should take alarm at the introduction of a twelve-hour day, and no reason why Lancashire interests, which have admittedly not influenced Indian labour legislation in the past, should be allowed to control it in future. And do the members of the Commission imagine that with their report finality has been reached in Indian labour laws? It is right enough no doubt, in view of the excessive hours worked in the past and the demoralisation which has been in part at least engendered by them, to be content with a present restriction of work to 12 hours, but with the march of progress it is not likely that this limit will be retained permanently. Even now we find Mr. Bezonji Dadabhoy, the experienced and enlightened Manager of the Empress Mills at Nagpur—one of the finest concerns in India—stating before the Commission that hours should be limited to 11, while it is generally admitted by managers of Jute Mills that in jute spinning, which certainly makes no greater demand than cotton spinning on the alertness and attention of the worker, it does not pay to work men more than 10 or 10½ hours each. The day in the Cawnpore Woollen Mills averages 10 3/4 hours, while in other industries, such as engineering works, potteries, etc., the hours seldom exceed 10. It is probable that in course of time many cotton spinners also many come to see that a further reduction in hours is both possible and desirable.

We turn now with interest to the practical considerations adduced against the

DIRECT LIMITATION OF HOURS.

These considerations are two: First, that it would impose on "all" factories a restriction which is required in textile factories only—for others do not work long hours. In that case no other factories would be effected, but it would be quite easy, if thought advisable, to provide that the law limiting a man's work to 12 hours should be applicable to textile factories only. Textile factories differ from others in that a large number of workers whose skill is not highly specialised are engaged on machines; whereas in other factories workers are few, and are as a rule either men of highly specialised skill or ordinary unskilled labourers. Textile factories are separately treated in the English factory law, and the same might be the case in India. The second practical consideration—the need for occasional overtime work, and the numerous exceptions which would be rendered necessary by the circumstances of different industries could be met by the same expedient, i.e., the limitation of adults' hours in textile factories only. It is but very seldom indeed that such factories would be allowed to work overtime.

The majority of the Commission, having declined on the above grounds to advocate direct limitation of adults' hours propose to attain the same object by indirect measures, the first and most important of which is the formation of a young persons' class, "to comprise all young adults between the ages of 14 and 17 with working hours limited to 12 in any one day." A second proposal is to reduce children's hours to 12, and a third to fix the maximum hours of women (now 11) at 12. It is computed that about one-third of the persons employed in the spinning departments of cotton mills would come under the definition of "young persons" and "children;" and, as there is much labour in cotton mills, such as doffing and piecing, for which boys and girls are peculiarly suited, it is held that they will continue to be employed as at present, and that the hours worked by the young persons and by the two sets of children, which will be limited to twelve, will absolutely determine the working hours of all persons engaged in cotton spinning. It is also expected by the Commission that the hours worked in the weaving sheds will be brought into line with those in force in the spinning rooms, and so an universal twelve-hour day in cotton spinning and weaving mills will be introduced.

Such are the pious hopes of the Commission, but

CONSIDERABLE DOUBTS

cannot fail to arise their realisation. Cotton mills accustomed to work 13 and sometimes 14 hours a day will not readily accept the new conditions. Dr. Nair quotes the evidence of eight managers and owners of mills who said that young persons could and would be replaced by adults. It might not be worth while to do this in order to work 13 hours, for after 12 hours' work a second half hour interval would be necessary, but if the conditions of 1905 again prevailed every effort would be made to obtain adults in order that a 15 hours' day might again be worked. It seems doubtful whether it is worth while incurring this risk. Nor have we any security that the hours in the weaving sheds will be reduced in conformity with those in the spinning department. Many mills have no looms, and those which have do not weave all their yarn into cloth. There seems no reason why the departments should not work independently. It would certainly seem, as regards the cotton mills, that direct limitation of adults' hours to twelve is best and safest, and that the object in view cannot be compassed with certainty in any other way.

The case of the jute mills presents more difficulty owing to the system of working in shifts. At present the working day in most mills is 5 a.m. to 8 p.m. The hands are arranged in three or four sets, each of which works two-thirds or three-fourths of the time during which the engine runs. When the electric light is used the hours worked by each operative are 10 to 11. Where it is not used the hours are 8 or 9. Persons who do not wish to work long hours join the shift which does not work by artificial light. In any case under this system in the spinning and preparing departments no individual is overworked. On the looms regular shifts are, if not impossible, very difficult to work. At any rate none are employed, but the weavers, who are all adults, make arrangements among themselves to mind each other's looms during temporary absences. Thus the Commission's proposal to shorten the hours of young persons will not affect the jute mills, but they have a second plan which is to forbid women, young persons and children from working before 5-30 a.m. or after 7 p.m. As to the effect of their proposal the Commission say:—"In jute mills the immediate effect will be to limit the running time from 5-30 a.m. to 7 p.m. as these mills cannot be worked without the assistance of the

PROTECTED WORKERS

who form 50 or 60 per cent. of the whole staff. We trust that as we anticipate in the case of cotton mills, the ultimate effect of our proposals will be the adoption of a twelve-hour day in all jute mills, but we consider it improbable that this result will be attained at once." It seems very improbable that it will ever be attained. A twelve-hour day is in the opinion of most of the agents and managers who gave evidence before the Commission too long for a single set of hands and too short for a system of shifts to be economical. The mills will work 13 1-2 hours (their full permissible time) with their three or four shifts. In the absence of real abuses it seems very doubtful whether legislation should be introduced to secure this result. Perhaps attendance at the early hour of 5 a.m. is a real hardship to persons, especially women and children, who live some distance from the mill and a postponement of the opening hour to 5-30 appears "prima facie" desirable, but there is no hardship in working up to 8 p. m. at night, and with the introduction of a law prohibiting the engine running before 5-30 a. m. or after 8 p. m. the question of hours in jute mills might have been left to settle itself. There is a considerable body of opinion growing up in the industry itself that it would be to its permanent benefit to institute a working day of 10 to 10½ hours with a single set of hands. This would result in economy in various ways, in better control of labour, and in many collateral advantages which would in time neutralise the deficiency in production. When this principle is generally admitted there may be a good case for Government to step in and enforce its universal adoption, but till this is the case it certainly seems that little good can be done by legislation.

At the minor proposals of the Commission there will be little disposition to cavil. The reduction of children's hours to 6 is the corollary of the measures taken to bring about a twelve-hour day for adults. The Committee from their own observations agreed with the majority of the witnesses that there is no necessity to raise the minimum age of children, which is at present 9, but that a certificate of physical fitness as well as of age should be required before a child is allowed to work. The engagement of certifying surgeons paid by Government and not by the mills or the children themselves is advocated, and in order to avoid delay the certifying surgeon is to be authorised to approve of any medical practitioner as a provisional

CERTIFYING AUTHORITY

the certificates of the latter to hold good until he can visit the mill himself. Other changes proposed are that Sunday should be regarded as a close holiday, and that cleaning of machinery be not allowed on that day according to the present practice, that a standard of purity for air should be fixed for cotton mills, and that adequate fire exits should be provided. All seasonal factories, which are chiefly those used for cotton ginning, are to be brought under the Act, but as, owing to the peculiar conditions of the industry, women and young persons are to be allowed to work on the gins at night, and in case of more than 12 hours being worked it will be considered a sufficient compliance with the law if additional workers are employed to the extent necessary to reduce the average working hours to 12, there will be but little interference with present conditions.

One of the most important portions of the Report is that which treats of the machinery for the administration of the law. The result of the present system of ex-officio inspection by hard-worked District Magistrates and Civil Surgeons with only an occasional visit from a full-time inspector has been that responsibility has been too much divided and that many abuses have been allowed to exist in direct contravention of the Factory Act. In Calcutta for instance, about one-third of the half-time children in jute factories were found to be below 9 years and one-fourth of the full-times under the age of 14. In 17 out of the 29 cotton mills visited outside the Bombay Presidency the children under 14 were found to be worked the same hours as adults, and the provisions of the law for a midday interval and an entire stoppage of work on Sunday were more or less ignored. The present system of inspection has thus been proved a failure, and the opinion of the Commission is that that the whole responsibility for factory inspection should be thrown on a larger staff of trained inspectors. These men should be appointed by the Local Governments and be acquainted with the vernacular of the province, and should spend some time with a factory inspector in the United Kingdom. They should be subordinate to Local Governments, but a Chief Factory Inspector, whose duties are purely advisory should be appointed to supervise them and to secure uniformity of administration. These are the measures recommended by the Commission to secure the enforcement of the Act. Their adoption is necessary whether the alterations in the Act proposed by the Commissioners do or do not take place, and no time should be lost in giving effect to them.

A BLACK DAY IN SIR WALTER SCOTT'S LIFE.

The following memorable and pathetic entry which occurs in Sir Walter Scott's journal after the Ballantyne-Constable disaster, which, plunged him into debt, cannot be quoted too often:—

1826. January 22.—I feel neither dishonoured nor broken down by the bad—now really bad news I have received. I have walked my last on the domains I have planted—sate the last time in the halls I have built. But death would have taken them from me if misfortune had spared them. My poor people whom I loved so well! There is just another die to turn up against me in this run of ill-luck—i. e., if I should break my magic wand in the fall from this elephant, and lose my popularity with my fortune. Then "Woodstock" and "Bony" may both go to the paper-maker, and I may take to smoking cigars and drinking grog, or turn devotee, and intoxicate the brain another way. In prospect of absolute ruin, I wonder if they would let me leave the Court of Session. I would like, methinks, to go abroad.

And lay my bones far from the Tweed.

But I find my eyes moistening, and that will not do. I will not yield without a fight for it. It is odd, when I set myself to work doggedly, as Dr. Johnson would say, I am exactly the same man that I ever was, neither low spirited nor distrait. In prosperous times I have sometimes felt my fancy and powers of language flag, but adversity is to me at least a tonic and bracer; the fountain is awakened from its inmost recesses, as if the spirit of affliction had troubled it in his passage.

Poor Mr. Pole the harper sent to offer me £500, or £600 probably his all. There is much good in the world after all. But I will involve no friend either rich or poor. My own right hand shall do it—else will I be "done" in the slang language and "undone" in common parlance.

I am glad that beyond my own family, who are, excepting L. S., young and able to bear sorrow, of which this is the first taste to some of them most of the hearts are past aching which would have once been inconsolable on this occasion. I do not mean that many will not seriously regret, and some perhaps lament, my misfortunes. But my dear mother, my almost sister, Christy R (Rutherfor) d, poor Will Erskine—these would have been mourners indeed.

Well—exertion—exertion. O Invention, rouse thyself! May man be kind! May God be propitious! The worst is, I never quite know when I am right or wrong; and Ballantyne, who does know insome degree, will fear to tell me. Lockhart would be worth gold just now, but he, too, would be too diffident to speak broad out. All my hope is in the continued indulgence of the public.

HOW TO GET SMOKELESS CITIES.

In the "American Review of Reviews" for July Mr. George H. Cushon writes a most interesting account of the success that has attended a practical campaign for smoke-prevention in Chicago, than which no city needed such a campaign more. Mr. Bird, the smoke spectre, has succeeded marvellously in abating the nuisance.

The chief secret of his success appears to be the practical application of the discovery that the one thing needful to consume smoke is to have a sufficient amount of space—not less than nine feet—between the fire-grate where the coal is burned and the surface of the boiler. Where the boiler-room equipment will admit of it, it is a simple matter to raise the boiler at least seven feet above the bed of the coal. Where this is not possible, they have discovered that longitude is as good as latitude, and by placing the fire near the front end of the boiler, and permitting the gas to pass backwards under the boiler, they consume the smoke.

At the Commonwealth Edisonplant in Harrison Street, where 2,000 tons of coal are burned every day, a space of fully 14 feet has been given between the front of the fire-box and the point where the volatile matter comes in contact with the cool surface of the boiler. There is never seen at any time the slightest bit of smoke coming from any of the chimneys.

Mr. Bird's method of dealing with the producers of smoke seems to be characterised by much good sense:—

"Mr. Bird announced that he did not propose at once to fine the owner of a building the chimney of which was smoking. He said that he would go into the fire-room of the offending building and would study conditions. He and his advisory board would then map out a plan for the prevention of smoke, taking into consideration the grade of coal habitually burned. He would submit this plan free of cost to the owner of the building and would give a reasonable length of time for compliance with these requirements of the city department. If, at the expiration of this time, the chimney was still smoking, and no progress had been made toward the installation of a new system which would avoid smoke, the law would be invoked and the maximum penalty of the law would be assessed."

Another point to which much attention has been given is the importance of burning only one size of coal. When fine coal and large are burned together, the different sizes burn unequally, and the difficulties of smoke-prevention become very great.

So great is the success of Mr. Bird's campaign, that Mr. Cushon expresses the conviction that in the course of another generation smokeless cities will be the rule in America rather than the exception.

It is a significant fact, about the present famine conditions, says the Lahore paper, that the people continue to hover about the Government works, taking the Government dole and performing the light tale of work which is required of them. "All over the scarcity area there has been ample rain for the commencement of agricultural operations. The famine has now been brought to the attention of Parliament, which has recognised the excellent results of the measures which have been taken to meet it, and steps might now be taken to get the ryots back to their legitimate occupations."

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.
Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

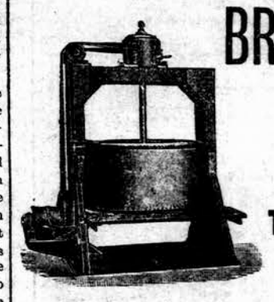
They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.
Name
Address

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.
KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.
VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

DINNEFORD'S
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA


BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS
FOR TEA PLANTERS.
SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.
THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED.
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

BARLING'S REGISTERED EB WB TRADE MARK. PIPES.

MANUFACTURED IN LONDON FROM THE FINEST QUALITY BRIAR ROOT.
RENOWNED FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL FINISH AND COOL SMOKING.
TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.
See each Pipe is Stamped BARLING'S MAKE. ESTABLISHED 1812.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof
Dr. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORIES

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & C°, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & C°, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & C°, Agents in *Pondichery*.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

Yesterday's fixture, played between the Commercial Gymkhana and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club, though only quite an ordinary exhibition of football science, yet proved to be a very exciting game, with a bit of a sensation to boot in the result; the stronger side lost, and the weaker team carried off the honors against all anticipations. The Commercial Gymkhana, who had the better of the exchanges in the first half, retired for lemons with three goals in their favour. During the second moiety, a superior combination on the part of the signallers gave them the advantage and they equalized after about twenty-five minutes' play. The winning goal was secured just as final time was being called and all through Lay, the right back's fault whose glaring infringement of the rules within the goal area and who was also often hauled up for fouls prior to this, forced the Referee to award a penalty and Edwards made no mistake and shot true. A contest which, with fair play, would have rested with the Commercial Gymkhana was thus deliberately lost.

A few criticisms on the game itself would not be out of place. The Commercial Gymkhana played up to their training during the first period, having had to face a weak combination. But when the Telegraph team steadied themselves, they looked like powerless.—though not exactly so, but they scented danger more often than was necessary. Further, their forwards have, for the first time, developed a tendency to look out and wait for the tackler, instead of passing the ball between themselves. Slackness in delicate positions was a great fault with the Gymkhana during both the halves, and had they played their old selves as on Saturday when they met the Bombay Gymkhana, the match would certainly have been theirs. Besides these defects in their play, the skipper of the team would do well to keep an eye on the right back. A good player and a safe man in difficult positions, Lay cannot play a losing game and the many fouls awarded off him during the last matches are due to loss of temper. A spectator remarked that the win or loss for the Commercial Gymkhana yesterday dedended on Lay's temper, and the result justifies his words.

As to the Telegraph play, in the first half, Mercer looked to be a poor substitute for Edie at the goal, and when he was three times successfully shot at, spectators expected a walk over for the opposing team. But Mercer wanted time to steady himself and during the second period, his saves were as skilled as the play of the forwards. Looseness was the conspicuous defect in their game during the opening period but during the succeeding one, they improved to such an extent that flaws in their opponents' play began to be more noticeable than in theirs. Their halves, however, must not take too much upon themselves, and instead of perpetually attempting to dribble the ball, it would have been more serviceable to their side, if they had passed the ball to the forward line immediately on securing it. Unexpectedly they won a game, and there cannot be two opinions that they deserve the success for their plucky fight and dogged perseverance.

A word more and that about the Referee, Mr. R. Hotz. He anticipated trouble and consequently filled a very delicate office. But to his credit, it must be said that he acted with great fairness throughout, and his promptness in hauling up defaulters deserves special commendation.

On a firm ground and before a fair attendance, the signallers kicked off and the Gymkhana securing the ball, mooded and from a pass from the outside-right, the centre-half scored the first point within a minute of the start. The attack was returned and Woolen's missile went wide of the posts. Play then rested for a while in midfield and then Edie and Cowper again made for the Gymkhana flags, and a neat one from the latter passed a few inches off the left post. The Commercials now paid a visit to the opposite end and a splendid shot from Osborne struck the bar and rolled in. A scrimmage ensuing a penalty was awarded against the Recreation Club and Lay lodged the ball in the nets. Pressing, a volley from Harwood just passed over the cross-bar. The ball continued to be on the same ground, and the backs cleared well. Breaking through the cordon, the signallers paid a visit to the other end and a long shot from Edwards was timely saved by Ratcliffe just as Edie was charging into him. Up and down play followed and both the flags were found defended well. Then a shot from Woolley having gone wide, in a scrimmage that then ensued, he was again on the ball and shot No. 3. Edie, from the kick-off, dribbled the sphere to the Commercial territory but was sent way by Chapman. Hotz then placed a clean centre but the left wing being off-side, the opportunity was lost.

Score:—
Commercial Gymkhana ..... 3 goals.
Government Telegraph Recreation Club ..... nil.

On change of sides, the ball was confined to midfield for about eight minutes, then Hotz dribbling the leather, threatened Mercer, but the latter cleared; then out of a centre from Harwood, Barrett sent a stinger, which was again returned by Mercer. The ball was then carried to the Gymkhana territory and in charging the goal-keeper, Edie having fouled, a "free" was allowed and Lay kicked the ball off and Edwards receiving it passed it to the right wing and Holman taking it up from them, notched the first point. The opposite flags were then attacked but the Commercials were forced to retire. The Telegraphs were now on the ball and after some contested play, and Ratcliffe having cleared more than once, he was a second time beaten by Holman. After Elliot having kicked wide in a safe opening, the signallers were back again and combining well, assailed the Commercial posts and Cowper equalized. As full time was being called a combined rush was made by the Telegraph team to force their adversaries flags and Lay having done palpable foul, the Referee awarded a penalty shot and Edwards sent the ball in just as the whistle blew, to score the winning goal.

Score:—
Government Telegraph Recreation Club ... 4 goals.
Commercial Gymkhana ..... 3 goals.

TEAMS.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.
Goal—Mercer.
Backs—Nicholas, Edwards (capt).
Half-backs—Taylor, Crutchley, Clarke.
Forwards—Cowper, Asplin, Edie, Woolen, Holman.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.
Goal—Rateliffe.
Backs—Lay, Chapman (capt.)
Half-backs—Kay, Osborne, Hotz.
Forwards—Harwood, Elliot, Barrett, Woolley, Marsden.

REFEREE—Mr. R. Hotz.

LEAQUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	13	13	0	0	38	2	26
Royal G. Artillery	10	6	4	0	19	11	12
Royal Scots "A"	8	5	2	1	15	6	11
Bombay Gymkhana	10	2	5	3	10	14	7
Commercial Gymkhana	10	3	6	1	11	20	7
Y. M. C. A.	9	3	5	1	8	17	7
Govt. Telegraph	10	2	5	3	11	21	7
Rovers F. C.	8	0	7	1	4	20	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

After an interval of a fortnight the fourth of these popular meetings was held last evening on the Marine Lines maidan.

The weather improved towards the afternoon and was eventually very pleasant. No doubt, uncertainty as to whether the ground was rideable or not kept some of the usual spectators and competitors away but by about six o'clock the enclosure was well filled. The programme was a good one, and some of the events afforded considerable amusement to the audience, notably "The Tantalus Stakes" and the "Living Aunt Sally." Entries were good, too, perhaps not quite so numerous as at previous meetings, but quite sufficient to make things 'go' and carry out the programme with success.

The ground, although apparently safe, proved rather treacherous for the jumping and this event was not altogether a success as most of the horses were not quite sure of themselves. Mr. Stileman and Mr. Christie's mounts though, being experienced at the game, did extremely well and they were first and second respectively. In the pony jumping there was no award. The ground however was quite good for the other events and they all went well.

The Tantalus Stakes produced thirteen starters and was keenly competed for. The difficulty some of the competitors had in keeping their hands behind their backs while fishing for their apple was very apparent and the judge at the pails had to do much exhorting. Some of the artful tried the procedure of knocking their apple out of the pail and fishing for it on the ground, and had to be pulled up. The winners of the two heats were 1st, Captain Zash, Mr. Weyman, Mr. Andrews; 2nd, Mr. Scott, Mr. Boothby, and Mr. Barraclough, and the last three gentlemen were also successful in the final heat in the same order. Mr. Scott and Mr. Boothby of the Royal were perfect adepts at the game, a proficiency no doubt acquired at celebrations of Hallowe'en. The Ladies Excelsior Stakes brought out four starters and Mrs. Rumbold at the very first blow succeeded in lofting her ball over the screen and got away well ahead of the others, winning easily. The other ladies were not quite so successful just at first, but Mrs. Turner Green and Mrs. Hatch were not very long about it and finished second and third respectively.

The V. C. Race, always a popular event, was well competed for and was eventually won by Mr. Scott. Living Aunt Sally gave some of the ladies who are good enough to support these meetings by their presence an opportunity of shewing their prowess as Markswomen. It really was an excellent opportunity if any of them had wanted to be unkind, but they all seemed to exercise great restraint and the shooting was good. Mrs. Cudlip and Mr. Boothby proved the winners. Owing to a paucity of entries for the horse scurry a more or less scratch event had to be got up which was won by Mr. Griffin on Mr. Ayscough's Little Flick. Colonel Mead and the Officers of the 116th Mahrattas again kindly lent their band, which was much appreciated. The following is the programme in detail with the winners.

JUMPING COMPETITION.—Horses.
Mr. Stileman 1
Mr. Christie 2

PONIES.—No award.

THE TANTALUS STAKES.—Gentlemen to ride given course to basins containing an apple in water, to dismount, hand horses to syces, place hands behind back, kneel down, and seize apple with teeth, to then ride back over same course with apple in mouth, which must not be touched by the hand throughout.
Mr. Scott 1
Mr. Boothby 2
Mr. Barraclough 3

THE LADIES' EXCELSIOR STAKES.—Ladies to ride a given course, carrying a golf lofter to a line, where syces will be standing; there dismount and loft a golf ball over a small screen. As soon as the ball is over, lady to remount and return over course. First home to win. If the golf ball is driven into the screen, it may be replaced by the hand at the original starting line; this may be repeated as often as necessary. Each lady may arrange for a gentleman to assist her to remount.
Mrs. Rumbold 1
Mrs. Turner Green 2
Mrs. Hatch 3

V. C. RACE.
Mr. Scott 1
Mr. Symons 2
Mr. Christie 3

LIVING AUNT SALLY.—Gentlemen to ride a given course wearing a fencing mask, in the top of w hich a clay pipe will be stuck. At a point indicated, gentlemen to dismount and take up any position in front of their nominators, who will be provided with a bundle of light sticks with which they will try to break the pipe. Gentleman must not shift his stance, but may move his head and body either to avoid the sticks if he thinks they are coming too hard or to assist his lady to achieve success. As soon as pipe is knocked out gentleman to mount and return over course. First home to win.
Mrs. Cudlip ..... } 1
Mrs. Boothby ..... }
Mrs. Zash ..... } 2
Capt. Zash ..... }
Mrs. Greenfield ..... } 3
Mr. Scott ..... }

HORSE SCURRY.
Mr. Griffin on Little Flick 1
Mr. Symons on Lux 2
Mr. Thacker on Mr. Carter's horse 3

POONA RACES.

Second Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 5.

HANDICAPS.

(SATURDAY 8TH AUGUST).

THE AUGUST PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs.
Kilna, 10st. 4lbs.; Posco, 9st. 8lbs.; Meal Boy, 8st. 14lbs.; Prince Lyon, 8st. 12lbs.; Momeart, 8st. 11lbs.; Pinoer, 8st. 9lbs.; Ianthe, 8st. 7lbs.; Wise Bird, 8st. 5lbs.; Manlock, 8st. 3lbs.; Lady Metal, 8st. 1lb.; Rustile, 8st.; Yuba, 7st. 13lbs.; Master Theo, 7st. 12lbs.; Manjess, 7st. 11lbs.; Golden Horn, 7st. 10lbs.; Dormants, 7st. 7lbs. Winsome, 7st. 6lbs.; Spires, 7st. 4lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE MEDIUM PONY PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.
Lady Leslie, 10st. 7lbs.; Comeback, 9st. 8lbs.; Gun Medal, 9st. 8lbs.; Mimic, 8st. 2lbs.; Bussley Rose, 8st. 10lbs.; Maudeville, 7st. 13lbs.; Viralla 7st. 11lb.; Koko, 7st.; Encourage 7st.; Carmenita, 6st. 9lbs.; Tete-a-tete, 6st 7lbs.; Bella Olaf, 6st. 3lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4lbs. Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 12 noon on Thursday, by 6th August.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 30.

THE Nawab Mahomed Luthfuddin Khan, Bahadur who is the present representative of the late Sir Khurshed Jah's Estate, granted a day's holiday on the 26th instant to all the Paigah officials in honour of the birth of a son and heir to him. The moment the joyful and auspicious tidings were heralded, His Excellency was literally stormed with congratulations and *nazars*; and he, in like manner presented *nazar* to His Highness the Nizam, who was graciously pleased to accept it. If all I hear be true, the young Nawab will very soon be known by his father's and grandfather's titles of Shums-ul-Mulk Shums-ul-Oomra, which the precurseurs of the greater title of Amir-i-Kabir. The Nizam's sense of justice and equity, which he invariably tempers with kindness and generosity, is patent to every one, while his munificence and regard for his subjects and for the dignity of his nobles are household words, and therefore it is not improbable that His Highness will preserve the status of this family, which is closely connected with the Royal Family.

***

As I have always cherished a genuine esteem and admiration for that much lamented statesman, politician, and philanthropist, the late Sir Khurshed Jah, from the day I had the privilege of knowing him, I confess to a keen interest in the family of the great Shums-ul-Oomra; and consequently I let slip no opportunity to keep myself informed of Paigah affairs. My latest news is very reassuring: I believe the Estate, which was much encumbered during the régime of the late Nawab Zafar Jung—than whose no greater heart existed for involuntary acts of generosity, magnanimity, influenced by the best instincts of humanity—is now gradually disappearing; but it would, I understand, at once disappear if Nawab Luthfuddin's inheritance were acknowledged formally. During the nineteen months that have elapsed since his lamented father's death, His Excellency has proved his sterling, natural gifts, taking the advice at all times of so capable, just, and conscientious a man as Captain Syed Mahmood, whose mature experience in the service of his father and of his grandfather at once inspires unqualified confidence, and is an unquestionable guarantee of his ability to steer him triumphantly through the labrynth of intrigue by which he is beset. It wants a strong man really to "get along," and that man the Paigah has got. To Nawab Luthfuddin I say, that if he continues as he has begun, honour and glory await him, and following in their wake the happiness that arises out of an approving conscience.

***

Sometime in the middle of May last, I mentioned that Moulvie Kuthbuddin Mahmood Ali, Under Secretary in the Paigah Estate of the late Sir Khurshed Jah, had been appointed Sudder Taluqdar in the same service. This gentleman has an interesting history, which bears repetition for the simple reason that he is a connexion of Royalty; but that need not be illuminated, for it would not enhance the man in himself from an official value. The Moulvie's ancestors held high offices in the Paigah, and he, by a strange coincidence, now holds exactly the same position that his ancestors occupied. To be recent, his father was an "Imtiazi" (a high official) and his grandfather was Taluqdar of Purtabpur and other districts. His ancestors, from Mir Gias Khan (the earliest of them) downwards, are mentioned in the histories known as "Rashiuddin Khani," 'Kurshid Jahi," and the "Hadi-kat-ul-Alam," so that Moulvie Kuthbuddin has something more than an ordinary claim on the Paigah, that is, hereditary or "transmitted" right. His personal merits, however, are greater. He is a scholar in Arabic and Persian and the author of several important work in those languages, as well as in Urdu. A good lawyer, he passed the Pleaders', the Revenue, and the Judicial examinations in the first class. From the Paigah he was selected for membership of the Legislative Council of H.H. Nizam's Government, and won the plaudits of the President and his colleagues. He is a Hakim of the Government Yunani (Greek) College, having taken his degrees in Arabic, and was for sometime a Member of the Medical School Committee. He is also an adept in law, medicine, and literature. Confining myself to the Paigah, let me say that through his exertions the annual revenue of Narsapur and Hoosanabad was increased by nearly Rs. 12,000, which drew the encomiums and acknowledgement of the late Sir Khurshed Jah Hence it was that he exercised the dual powers of a Subadar and of a High Court Judge in the Paigah Ilaqa—powers rarely conferred concurrently on any official. He was Police Magistrate also for sometime, But his prominent characteristics are his accessibility, affability, and sociability, and withal an utter absence of ostentation, which lends grace to his learning and culture. Moulvie Kuthbuddin Mahmood Ali is by birth, instinct, and education a gentleman, and such are the men who adorn the Government they serve.

°°°

Last Tuesday night a robbery took place in the house of a Mr. Reuben, a chaffeur in the service of Nawab Luthfuddin Khan, Bahadur. On the Wednesday previous, Mr. Reuben was married to a Miss Martin, daughter of the late Mr. P. J. Martin, who was Telegraph Master at Hyderabad. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend S. H. Johnston, and the reception was held at Shapurwadi. The house occupied by Mr. Reuben is situated almost opposite DePenning Square in Ramkote, the readside being British and the dwelling premises Moglai—rather an abstruse question of jurisdiction. On the night in question, a man by the name of Sullaman, who at one time, employed by the chaffeur, had access to the house, entered at midnight and, concealing himself in the dressing-room, helped himself to Mr. Reuben's newest clothing—not sparing even the wedding suit—a gramaphone and 32 records, 25 rupees, a pearl scarf-pin, a gold stud, and other things, aggregating in value over Rs. 500. The next morning a report was made to the Moglai police, and with commendable promptitude came an officer and a posse of policemen to placate what is formally called a "panchnama." To the credit of these gentlemen be it said, the culprit was traced by the detective genius of a friend of Mr. Reuben and apprehended, and the stolen property recovered, except the hard cash. The thief was placed before the City Criminal Court yesterday, and the hearing of the case has been fixed for another day, the accused being meanwhile remanded in custody.

°°°

Cholera seems to be prevalent in Secunderabad to an extent which occasions anxiety. From the city and suburbs now and then come reports of cases, but the death-rate, compared with attacks, is perhaps insignificant from a medical point of view.

°°°

The rains we are having are likely to put an end to the fly-pestilence and to the famine rates for foodstuffs. The idea of 4lbs. of mutton per rupee takes one back to the years 1876-77, when people were found in a dying state on roadsides. The only thing we cannot complain about is water: the rest is all "faminish." If "Martial law and no demand nonsense" were proclaimed, we would devoutly hope that it be directed against the grainseller, the grocer, and the butcher, who are the chief sources of existing trouble.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE "HIND SWARAJIA" SEDITION CASE.

Appeal Admitted: Bail Refused.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the matter of the admission of the appeal of the "Hind Swarajia" Gujarati weekly newspaper was called on. Mr. Joseph Baptista with Mr. Sadashiv M. Dixit appeared for Tribhowandas Parshotamdas Mangrolewala, the accused. The Hon. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Bowen, appeared for the Crown. Tribhowandas had been convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on 2nd July, of offences under Section 124A and 153A of the Penal Code, in respect of two articles published in his issues of the 4th and the 11th April, under the respective headings of "Englishmen afraid of the Pen", and "A Grave Warning". On the first charge the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; and on the second charge to one year.

In his decision, Mr. Aston stated that the accused had, in the first article, characterised the English as unfit to rule the country as they were timid; were afraid of the Press; had gained a footing in the country by intrigue and deception; had destroyed its arts; plundered its people; continued a policy dictated by fear, and which was deceitful, false and dishonest; honest men were sent to prison; justice was for the rich and influential; the people were kicked and lashed, and were lying on their death-beds; the country had lost its manhood; but, the writer concluded, never mind, the land of nerves could not have lost all vitality; when the turn came, heroes would come forth, and free India from subserviency. In the second article, people were advised to prepare for a revolution, which was declared to have been inevitable. Attention was drawn to the Feringhi tyrant, who had been trampling India under the iron heel of plague and famine, disgrace and despotism. In order to throw light on the intention of the accused, articles and poems published by the accused on 9th March and 25th April, had been put in. It was impossible to read them without coming to the conclusion that the accused's turn of mind was of intense hatred and malice against a class of British subjects, and against the Government established by law in British India. The accused did not publish the article as a curiosity; but with the intention of bringing into hatred and contempt, and of exciting disaffection towards the Government, and of promoting feelings of enmity and hatred between the Native Indian and the British subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. His object of adding a head-note was to provide himself with a loop-hole for arguing that he had kept himself within the letter of the law. For the first charge, the accused was sentenced to two years' and for the second, to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Against this decision, the accused filed an appeal through his pleader, Mr. Dixit. Among the reasons he had enumerated for taking this step are: The Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case. In taking cognisance of the offences under Sections 124A and 153A without complaint or proper order, the Magistrate had acted against the law. The charges disclosed no seditious or malicious intention: they omitted to state particulars of the manner in which the offences were committed; and had also omitted to specify which was the Government established by law in British India. By these omissions, the accused was prejudiced in his defence; a failure of justice was caused. Misjoinder of the charges had prejudiced his defence; a separate charge, for every distinct offence, should have been framed, and separate punishment awarded. The four specific charges, for which he was illegally tried were not of the same kind, and were not committed in the same transaction. There was no evidence of the publication by the accused in Bombay.

Mr. Baptista presented the appeal. The Court accepted and admitted it. Mr. Baptista applied for bail for the accused.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar stated that the invariable practice followed in the Appeal Court of granting bail was based on three grounds: When there was absolutely no evidence; when the period of sentence was short; and when there was very serious illness of the accused and death was apprehended.

Mr. Baptista then applied for the fixing of the hearing at an early date.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar suggested a fortnight

Mr. Baptista pressed for an earlier period in view of the accused's not having been admitted to bail.

The hearing of the case was then fixed to a week.

Mr. Branson remarked it was no use giving concessions to sedition-mongers.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that whether sedition-mongers or not, it was better to get rid of their cases sooner, either way.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MAHOMEDALLY ABDULALLI.

Mr. Inverarity, who appeared for the insolvent, applied for leave to file the schedule and for the usual interim order. His Lordship granted the leave and gave insolvent one month's provisional interim order.

RE FAZAL RAHIM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of time to file the schedule. Mr. Jinnah, who appeared for a petitioning creditor, consented on the understandiug that the insolvent should not apply for any further extension. His Lordship granted the application.

RE AMRATLAL BAPUJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Rustom Wadia, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had concealed his property to the extent of Rs. 4,000. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, refused the application.

RE MAHOMEDALLI ISSAJI.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of a petitioning creditor, applied for time for the examination of his client. Counsel said his client was out of Bombay, and a telegram had been sent to him to come up, but he was unable to do so. He was, however, willing to submit himself to the examination.

Mr. J. D. Davar opposed the application, saying that after getting the man adjudicated an insolvent the petitioning creditor had tried to shirk examination on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction over him.

His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over for a week.

RE LALJI RUGHNATH.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule for withdrawal of the petition. Counsel said his client had settled with his creditors, five of whom were not served. His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over.

RE MIYA SAHEB ABDULALI SHARAFALI.

Mr. Manker, for petitioning creditor, applied that the examination of the insolvent be allowed to stand over till the next Court day. The application was granted.

RE HASSANALLI JIWAJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent applied that his client should be allowed to join his partner in the insolvency. His Lordship granted the application.

RE BANSIDHAR SHIVPRASAD.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim CIG 41.

RE JIVRAJ HARJIWAN.

Mr. Rustom Wadia appeared for a creditor, Mr. M. B. Chothia, and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for the insolvent; and his Lordship allowed the matter to stand over for a week on the creditor undertaking not to arrest the insolvent in the meantime.

RE KARMALI BHIMJI.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE MOWJI LILLADHAR.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted a month's extension of the interim order.

RE ABDUL KADAR MAHOMEDALLI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained permission to amend the schedule.

RE MAHOMEDALI ABDUL HUSSEN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices with two months' extension of the interim order.

RE VIRJI KHETSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices to the creditors.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Chagan Dulabh Khatri and another; Devji Ramji Verli; Panachund Sunderji Sha; Haridas Kanji Thakar; Dawood Hassan Gorke and others; Ganpat Baboo Pharse; Lala Ooka Surti; Dawood Karim Maniar; Mudradali Pradhan Khoja; Jeraj Rajpal Khoja; Kanji Kuverji Khoja and others; Mahomed Visram; Damoder Govindji Thakar; W. F. Hudson; and Burjorji Nasarvanji Gazdar.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR, the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HEATON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.
1495 J C G Bowen, the Government of Bombay vs Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another, Ardeser H D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)
I Chamber matter for disposal.
II After Chamber work is over.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
729-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.
92-05. Payne and Co. R. D. Sethna vs Mirza Mahamed Shirazi and others Craigi L and O Re Bill of Costs for taxation.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.
427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dbunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)
For Confirmation of Commissioner's Report and Consent Decree.
104-96. Capt and V. Fatmsbai and another vs Ahmed Osman and others Payne and Co Capt and V and Inperson.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
738-04 Bigelow G W and Co. R N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshaw and D. Commercial Cause.
563-08 Payne and Co, Kanji Deoji vs Spalding and Co a firm.
Long Causes.
393-04 Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.
439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H N Gheeola Thakurdas and Co.
706-07 Shamsoo M and H Yenoobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha.
739-05 Ardeer H D and Co Balla Sadashiv Waghmaray vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J.
415-07 Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Nathu Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.
104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie L and P.
297- Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R.
419-08 Mulla and M. Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaiker Miya Koer vs Abdoola bin Alli Saheb Koor and another Payne and Co.
397-08 Wadia G. and Co. Cowasji Jehangir Miya vs. Vithaldas Soondersdas.
218-07—Bhalchunker K and G Nanji Hariram and another vs Mithabai widow and others Madhavji K and C.
634-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Pattabai Bapu Sajun Valinker vs Vinaya'k Narayan Joshi In person.
623-06 Tyabji D and Co, Nandubai widow vs. Parvatibai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place quietly early in the autumn, between George Herbert Young, 38th Dogras, Indian Army, second son of Colonel George Young, late Indian Army, of 8 Grimston Gardens, Folkestone, and Christine Marjorie, only daughter of Glencairn Stuart Ogilvie, of Sizewell, Suffolk, and The Lodge, Woodbridge.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, a peculiar pearly white stops decay, gives to the teeth to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, and a delightful fragrance Floriline" beats, tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant herbs is composed in parts of honey and sweet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers Washington Street, London, England.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MAOUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.

Each Vol, Rs. 8-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols, Rs, 15-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,

"THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

HAVE YOU READ

THE FLAG,

The Magazine of the Union Jack Club?

Each copy sold means 12 annas for the Funds of the Union Jack Club.

The contributions are by writers and artists who are among the most eminent of our time.

The "Times of India" has undertaken the publication in India free of cost and the books are on sale at all prominent book-sellers who are remitting the full amount received.

Copies may be obtained at 12 annas each or Re, 1 post free from

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Wheeler's Bookstalls in Bombay and various Railway Stations; Messrs. Higginbottom & Co., Madras.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced, Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and in signs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestic, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bahar, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Canvas, Thana Cloth, Suet, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed stedings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Semmiess Hose, Socks, Sarongs (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread as Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI, Salesman,

GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.

BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Sassoon Street, Bombay.
Do, —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our prodiction in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,

Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

ELECTRICAL WORK of all kinds for MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,

Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. R. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NERNST LAMPS.

Unique Opportunity.

CLEARING LARGE STOCK.

LOWEST RATES.

Cover your requirements

PROMPT.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.

BLUTHNER

PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS ARE

The Most Successful Pianos in the World.

Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—

"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

OOMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY,

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM.

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY,

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1908.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

THE Historical Volume of the new edition of the "Imperial Gazetteer" has made its appearance and it is stated at the outset that it differs from the three other volumes of "The Indian Empire," in that for the most part it has been planned and written in England, and therefore does not bear the same official sanction of the Government of India. It is explained that when dealing with so vast a subject as the history of India, it has been necessary to divide it into chapters which relate not so much to separate sources from which the materials are derived and to entrust those chapters to different authors with special qualifications. There is much to recommend this plan, but the compiler admits that it possesses certain inherent disadvantages. The matter of the several chapters—epigraphy, numismatics, archæology *et hoc* which are introduced—cannot be marked off by rigid lines, the example being quoted that inscriptions comprise those on coins and the origin of both building and sculpture is to be sought in pre-historic times. So again when the days of history proper have been reached, periods that may conveniently be distinguished overlap one another in fact, while Northern and Southern India can hardly be brought within the same focus. The editor further desires it to be borne in mind that large portions of the early history of India are still the field of conjecture and controversy where scholars of equal eminence hold divergent views. Consequently there may be found in the volume some lack of logic in arrangement, a certain amount of repetition and possibly a few inconsistencies of statement, but he wisely thought it better to admit such apparent defects than to attempt a strict uniformity which would only produce results inadequate and misleading. In particular the editor has not felt it his duty to demand that the contributors should all follow a conventional spelling of Indian names and words.

The chapter dealing with Prehistoric Antiquities tells us that in India generally the Bronze Age is missing and the transition from polished stone to iron was effected directly, but in some parts of the country tools and weapons were made of pure copper before iron came into ordinary use. The first clearly recognised discovery in India of an implement belonging to the Stone Age was made by Mr. LeMesurier in 1861. Since that date numerous writers have accumulated observations, and a considerable mass of material for a systematic account of Indian prehistoric antiquities is now in existence, but the task of writing such an account has not yet been undertaken—the observations on which a treatise of Prehistoric India might be based remaining buried in the pages of technical periodicals. Only two cases are mentioned where stone implements have been found in fossiliferous beds associated with the remains of extinct animals. Ossiferous caves, like those which in Western Europe have yielded innumerable relics of palæolithic times seem to be unknown in India. Bone implements are very rare and all that is known at present of palæolithic man in India is summed up in the brief statement that rude stone implements, found in laterite beds and ossiferous gravels south of parallel 25 North latitude, reveal the existence of a race of men contemporary with animals now extinct. Even the skulls and skeletons of those men who made no pottery and built no tombs have disappeared. Implements of the neolithic period abound in India and are identical with those familiar to European antiquaries, while the so-called "pygmy flints" which occur in England and other countries have been found in thousands in India. The approximate date of the introduction of a knowledge of iron into India cannot at present be determined. The metal which was in common use in Egypt in the seventh century B. C. does not appear here much before 800 B. C. But Mr. Vincent Smith, who is responsible for a chapter on prehistoric antiquities, reminds us that the Greek accounts of Indian civilisation as a whole imply that the nations of the Punjab and Sind in the fourth century B. C. had long emerged from the conditions involved in the use of stone or copper tools and weapons; the Iron Age in Northern India may well go back to 1500 or even 2000 B. C.

One of the most attractive chapters in the volume has reference to the architecture of the country, and is from the pen of Dr. Burgess, late Director of the Archæological Survey of India. It is generally conceded, he tells us, that in the early architecture of India, as in that of Burma, China and Japan, wood was solely or chiefly employed, and if brick or stone were in use, it was only as a building material for foundations and for engineering purposes—wood in a tropical climate having marked advantages over stone. At whatever date stone came to be introduced, the Hindus continued and repeated the forms they had employed in the earlier material and preserved their own style, so that it bore witness to the antecedent general use of wood. Hence it has been possible to trace its conversion into lithic forms until finally its origin disappears in its absorption in later styles. The perishable nature of wood, however, readily accounts for the disappearance of all Indian buildings of early date, no monument of an architectural character can be cited certainly as belonging to a date before the third century B. C. Dr. Burgess' remarks on the cave temples are instructive but he warns us that it can now no longer be assumed that all the earliest caves are of Buddhist origin, the discovery of early excavations together with the Ajivika cave-shrines, suggest that other groups may have to be reconsidered. Certain of the excavations at Junagarh are almost certainly Jain and the Lonad cave may be Brahminical. A further study of these and of the sculptures at Junnar and elsewhere may yet lead to some changes in the present classification. Dr. Burgess takes us through the various stages of architectural progress and pronounces the Saracenic in Ahmedabad to be the most elegant and characteristic of all. Much, however, he confesses has yet to be done to make us fully acquainted with Indian architecture in its many and interesting phases, more especially in Hindustan, or India north of the Vindhya range, and in the extreme south as well as in Hyderabad. Surveys of buildings here and there without any links of architectural or historical connection may serve to illustrate the traveller's route, but contribute little to a full or scientific delineation, the publication of which is a serious desideratum. Here we must take leave of his valuable volume in the hope of returning to other of its enlightening chapters at a later date.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

THE SARA BRIDGE.

MUCH water has flowed down the Ganges since the question of a Lower Ganges Bridge was first mooted, but it would seem that the end of the discussion is still far off. The *Statesman* considers that the time has come when this delay should be stopped, adding: "The Government of India require to be told plainly that through their delay over this project they are losing the respect and confidence of the commercial classes of this City and are exposing themselves to the taunt that in some matters they are not free agents but are subject to the dictation of Hebrew Financiers." The taunt may not be plain to all, but it arises quite simply. In 1906, in answer to a generally expressed view that there should be a Lower Ganges Bridge, Government appointed a Committee and in due time received a report recommending the Sara Ghat site. Against this is the proposal to adopt another site pressed by a London financial house. Considering that the Sara site has been affirmed by Sir F. L. O'Callaghan's Committee of 1890, by Mr. F. G. E. Spring and by the 1906 Committee, Government seems to have no choice as to where the bridge shall be. Great stress is laid by our Calcutta contemporary on the manner in which the railways themselves have complicated the situation. The Sara site has three rivals—Godagiri, Isabpur and Raita; of these Godagiri would cost 237 lakhs, Isabpur 249 lakhs and Raita 212 lakhs. The Committee of two years ago admitted that if there were no complications brought in by existing lines, Isabpur would be the best site, as by it both the Bengal and North-Western and Eastern Bengal State Railways would have the shortest possible route to Calcutta.

But with an Isabpur bridge the Eastern Bengal State Railway's line from Poradaha junction to Damukdia and from Santahar to Sara Ghat would be scrapped. Mr. Spring, Chief Engineer to the bridge, in 1903 submitted a report stating that a crossing at Isabpur would provide a route from Katihar to Calcutta no longer than by way of Godagiri but the Bengal and North-Western authorities insisted on the adoption of Godagiri and continued building their line from Ranaghat to Lalgola and prepared for a line not from Katihar to Isabpur but to Godagiri. The report points out in the clearest terms that had the Godagiri idea and the construction of the lines been abandoned one hundred and thirty lakhs, towards the cost of the Isabpur bridge would have been saved. However these lines have gone forward and they now definitely rule out Isabpur from possible sites. This however does not leave Godagiri in sole possession of the field. The continued construction of the line was no doubt looked upon as a means of ultimately giving the Bengal and North-Western Railway a preference route which would cripple competitors. If that really was the idea no thought was given to the fact that it has been definitely laid down by the Secretary of State that the bridge must be State constructed and must therefore be in sympathy with the needs of the State railway even more than with those privately owned. It would, of course, be unjust to the shareholders of the North-Western to saddle them with the full effect of the tactics which were tried in the past and the desire to find a solution agreeable to all is most laudable, but, since that railway has deliberately tried to put itself in a position to weigh down its competitors, it is only fair that it should bear the heaviest portion of the consequences of its own obstinacy. All things considered it only remains for Government to decide where to find the money and to build the bridge at Sara Ghat.

THE FIRE FIEND.

OUR columns this morning contain an account of the destruction of one of the oldest buildings in Bombay, and one which was used as a prison in the days of the Portuguese occupation of Bombay three hundred years ago. Thus our old buildings pass away; and with the whirligig of time the town becomes anew. So it is the world over. One by one the stately homes of England are disappearing; and there are few of the noble lords of Britain who can boast that their fine houses are more than modern erections upon the sites of their ancient burnt-out strongholds. Only this week has seen the disappearance of Normanhurst, Lord Brassey's fine seat at Battle in Sussex, where every landmark has its story of the days of knightly England, and where every blade of grass springs up upon soil fertilised by the blood of the brave, wild Saxons who fell before the Conqueror's hordes. A few weeks ago one of the best known landmarks in England, famous Iffley Mill, also disappeared by fire. Iffley Mill was rightly called "the most painted edifice on the Thames banks." Its striking position upon a jutting eyot of the river near Oxford, its quaint water-wheel and busy lock, gave it a picturesqueness not possessed by any other building in the Thames Valley. It is curious that with all the strides made in fire-fighting appliances, so many notable old houses in Britain are yearly ruined or destroyed. What with the terrible barrack blaze at Pekin on Monday and the great bush fire in British Columbia on Tuesday the Fire-fiend seems to be having a roaring time just now.

IT is in contemplation to entertain Sir Andrew Fraser, at a farewell dinner of the Bengal, I.C.S. Preliminary arrangements to that end are being made.

CAPTAIN W. F. ELLIS, R. A. M. C., is appointed specialist in advanced operative surgery.

THE Punjab Government offices close in Simla on 14th October and reopen in Lahore on the 19th.

MR. JAMES Wilson, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, proceeds on tour this week visiting Dharmsala, Rawalpindi and Lahore and returning to Simla on the 20th instant.

Mr. M. M. DARLING from leave relieves Mr. A. Campbell, as Political Assistant, Simla Hill States, and Mr. Dobson from leave relieves Mr. Cowan as Assistant Commissioner, Simla.

A PRESS Communique states that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. A. D. Keith to the Indian Educational Service, to hold the appointment of Professor of English and History, at the Rangoon College.

THE Bengal Government has recently accorded administrative approval, to a detailed scheme for the installation of water works at Puri. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3,00,000, in round figures, and towards this, the local Government has made a grant Rs. 1,00,000, from Provincial revenues.

THE total tenders for two crores for the Government 3½ per cent. loan, amounted to Rs. 31,825,700. Two crores of this were accepted, at an average rate of Rs. 95-7-0 per cent. the lowest tender received being Rs. 95-2-0 partially.

THE rubber chart shows, says the "Times of Ceylon" of the 30th July. that a drop in the market-price of rubber on the eve of, and during, the August holiday month is customary. "Possibly the drop recorded to-day is the beginning of a seasonable fall. If the reports "of coming shortage in supplies from the Amazon are duly confirmed, however, there should be a rise again in the autumn by way of contrast to what happened last year."

THE engagment is announced between Miss Gladys M. Cairns, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Cairns, M.P., of Newcastle-ontTyne, and Mrs. Cairns, of Dilston Hall, Corbridge, Northumberland, and Mr. G. B. A. Rind, 124th D.C.O. Baluchistan Infantay only son of the late B. G. Rind and Mrs. Rind, of Lansdwne Place, Bath.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Imperial Revenues.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JULY 17.

The "Vossische Zeitung", an old and highly reputed Berlin paper of the Liberal Party, published in five instalments a secret Bulgarian Report on the affairs of Macedonia. As good information on the inner working of the political complications in the petty States of the Balkan peninsula has for many years been a strong point of this somewhat sedate periodical, the Editorial assertion that a high Bulgarian functionary of State who travelled through Macedonia in an official capacity, is the author of this Report was generally believed. Only a few well-wishers of Bulgaria doubted its authenticity, because the wild fanaticism advocated and recommended in this State-Paper was calculated to throw a bad light on the foreign policy pursued at Sofia. Their efforts were in vain. The Bulgarian Government through its official telegraphic Bureau eventually admitted that the Report was what it pretended to be, viz. the work of a Bulgarian officer of State sent through Macedonia on an official mission. The only fault laid to the charge of the Editorial Staff of the German paper was the alleged "secrecy" of this Report. In this respect the Bulgarian Government assured the public that quite a number of politicians have been provided with a complimentary copy. Anyone who has read this remarkable document cannot fail to be astonished at this attempt at obliterating the bad impression produced by its contents. For what it to be said of the respect for propriety of a Government that even gives publicity to a Report that in its name preaches Revolution, Terrorism, Murder and Manslaughter as the proper means for bettering the situation in the provinces of a neighbouring State? The numerous atrocious details in the only "quasi-secret" Report assume now even a higher significance as they are implicitly endorsed by this unfortunate *Dementi* by a responsible Government. A careful perusal of this

LONG AND WELL SUBSTANTIATED STATE-PAPER

conclusively proves that the current opinion about Macedonian affairs requires a fundamental rectification. Before all, the reader cannot fail to see what a frivolous game is played in Bulgaria and Macedonia with the cause of "Humanity" that is placed before the World as the last aim of all claims for a change, while in reality the most appalling atrocities are encouraged for getting a plea to rely on. The recommendations and criticisms of this Statesman speak a plain language. In his opinion the organized bands of liberators sent "over to Macedonia to help us" are too large for answering their political purpose. The principal consideration ought to be that in Europe the impression is caused as though spontaneous outbreaks of the popular indignation against a tyrannical government and not artifical imbroglios organized abroad and transplanted into the unfortunate province, were at the root of the trouble. European diplomatic help backed by public opinion is valued ever so much higher in this Report than even the most splendid military success by a large and well supported band. The Bulgarian official therefore recommends the formation of very small bands of ten or twelve men that can easily be formed and dissolved and would serve the desired aim not by their success but by the frequency of the disturbances caused by them and duly telegraphed to the European Press. The Institute of armed guardians in the open country would make it at once easy and, even for small bands, little dangerous to adopt his plan. On the other hand the Report dwells on the bad effect of the present system of organising and supporting comparatively large armed bands. For their strength encourages them to indulge in a system of terror that has by this time become unbearable not only for the peaceable Macedonians but even for his Bulgarian compatriots settled in Macedonia. The Report gives many instances, in corroboration of this view that the reckless Terrorism of the large patriotic bands must in the end frustrate their very aims. In this connection we are told how in many instances the bands suddenly attack and punish a peaceful Bulgarian village for no other reason but because it lives on good terms with a neighbouring Greek settlement. By order of the Committees a long list of executions have been carried out because the contributions imposed on the villages for purposes of "organisation" have not been fully paid. No wonder that instances are given in which Bulgarian peasants in the province to be liberated from the Turkish yoke have applied for protection against the liberating Committees and have in some cases even gone over to Mahomedanism in order to get rid of the Christian guardians of the fields provided for their benefit by the recent "Reforms." The Report gives shocking details about the acts of violence committed in the name of the liberators of Macedonia. It sounds like irony that the same politicians who "not quite secretly" confess their participation in having organized these terroristic bands appeal to the feeling of Humanity in Europe for help in furthering their ends.

NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE.

While there is practically an almost complete unanimity of opinion that new sources of Revenue are to be resorted to by the Imperial Treasury, the discussion about the proper methods for improving the finances of the Empire become more lively from day to day, and speculations are rife about the ways and means kept in view by the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, Herr Sydow. All comments on the forthcoming proposals of the Government are treated in the same inpartial way by this responsible official: he neither confirms nor denies the rumours about his plans, but simply observes the judicial silence of the Sphinx.

Nevertheless there can be little doubt that besides the increase of excise duties on tobacco, beer and alcoholic spirits a new tax on the consumption of electricity is in contemplation. Accordingly there is a great outcry on the part of all persons interested in the welfare of the many industries connected with these articles of consumption. They all consider it a hardship that by new burdens the consumption in their line of business is to be "artificially" kept down, while other branches just as capable of bringing a sacrifice for the national welfare may be sure to escape. If the Imperial Diet and the Government would listen to the arguments inspired by "vested interests," there could be no tax of consumption of any kind, is the simple argument brought forth against these objections; as there are no other means of improving the Revenue, little heed need be given to such lamentations of interested individuals.

That sounds reasonable enough in the abstract. From a national point of view it would however be very superficial to treat the consumption of electricity in the same way as that of beer, alcoholic spirits or tobacco. For nobody will deny that the adaptation of electric power to human wants is one of the most important levers of civilizationand that this application is not yet developed to that height of development desirable for the general welfare of mankind. If at a former period of Universal History the consumption of soap has been proposed as a convenient measure of the state of culture arrived at by a nation, we may with much better reason now take the consumption of electric light and electric power as a reliable test. From this point of view it would seem rather objectionable that the increase of the Imperail Revenue should be based on a proposal that seems

LIKELY TO HAMPER FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

of such an important factor of civilisation. For there can be no disputing the point that even with a moderate tax the consumption of any article will be restricted. In the case of beer, alcoholic spirits and tobacco nobody will honestly believe that a civilizing medium will be hit. That they could be entirely dispensed with as some temperance preachers assert, is perhaps going too far, if we consider the natural wants of a whole nation. A moderate use of such stimulating substances is even recommendable for a hard-working nation like the Germans. But we may be allowed to doubt whether the present rate of consumption in the Fatherland deserves still to be called "moderate." A comparison of the consumption of beer in the period from 1887 to 1907 will convince us that things have not improved, as is frequently stated. For the average consumption of the five years from 1887 to 1891 appears in the statistical reports as 103 litres per head of the population against 117 litres in the five years from 1902 to 1906. That means an increase of nearly 14 per cent. in this luxury. We take it for granted that the health, general well-being and intellectual progress of the German nation would not suffer, if by the increased excise duty the consumption of beer would go down again to 100 litres per head of the population. For if we consider that more than a half of the population consists of women who consume comparatively little of this beverage and that another large percentage is made up by boys of tender age for whom beer is a poison rather than a refreshment, we are liberal enough in allowing an average consumption of 100 litres.

It is satisfactory that the consumption of alcoholic spirits and of tobacco has remained stationary during the last twenty years. We find a consumption of 3 pounds of tobacco and of 6 litres of alcoholic spirits per head of the population. This rate may not be considered excessive from a hygienic point of view, but we are convinced that a further limitation in consequence of higher taxation would do no harm to the general enjoyment of life nor to the state of culture of the German masses.

No doubt, even without a duty on the consumption of electricity the Revenue and Expenditure of the German Empire could well be balanced. Nor do we believe that the present moment is very well chosen for proposing such a burden. Just now the Bavarian Parliament has sanctioned the electrisation of the State Railways by means of the water-power available in the country. As that is well understood to be a step in the right direction it seems rather strange that a taxation of electricity should be advocated in the name of the Federal Government.

C. ASCH.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter of Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya you publish in to-day's paper, has little to recommend it for "intruding on his Excellency's valuable time." In fact his arguments have been published over and over again in the "Gazette," some to be approved and some demolished, mostly the latter. There is one point however that none of your correspondents have treated in a way likely to be accepted by both the Railway Companys and the public, that is the interchange of local traffic between the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, *via* Dadar. It has been conclusively proved that the G. I. P. could not possibly deal with the whole of the local traffic that now runs to Charni Road, Marine Lines, and Church Gate, but that it could do with some, and to the benefit of the public, there can be no doubt. Take the huge districts of the Market, Mandvi, Musjid, Mazagon, and Byculla, what a boon it would be if people who have to earn their daily bread in these places, could find quick and cheap transit to Santa Cruz, Andheri, Borivli, etc. direct *via* Dadar Junction. Some time back the B. B. and C. I. actually published a time table giving the timings of two suppositious trains running between Bandra and Victoria Terminus, but through some disagreement the arrangement fell through. But what is wanted is two trains, one B. B. and one G. I. P. running to and fro throughout the day between Victoria Terminus and Andheri, or perhaps Borivli; this would open up the districts North of Bombay to over a lakh of residents in the centres referred to and so relieve the pressure on these congested portions of our city.

Mr. Vishvanath ignores the fact that the passenger traffic to Church Gate Street Station is greater than that to Victoria Terminus; it does not seem to strike him that although the traffic to Colaba is light, Church Gate people have a claim to consideration.

Then the cotton; of course that is to go, but I should like to point out that there is a remedy even now, both the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. have goods stations at Dadar, right in the midst of the mills, and that some cotton is now received there. But custom dies hard in India, and unless the Colaba cotton green is actually prohibited we shall still have the mess and noise of cotton passing through the whole length of Bombay.—Yours etc.

INTERESTED OBSERVER.

Aug: 3.

IN a reference in the House of Commons to the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries lease Mr. Lyttelton said, according to a cablegram to the "Times o Ceylon," that Mr. Churchill, young and inexperienced, was the only official who condemned the concession, but he forgot that time brings its reckoning even to the youngest. Colonel Seely replied that it was still thought that Mr. Lyttelton made a bad bargain. They would not know for many years who was right.

AN unfortunate occurrence is reported from Delhi. It appears that on the 29th July two employes, of the East Indian Railway, namely Davis, a fireman, and Alexander, a Guard, were living in the same room in the Railway premises at Delhi. Their punkah stopped and Davis, after trying to rouse the punkahwallah by jerking at the rope; went outside. As to what then happened there is a conflict of testimony. Certain Indian witnesses say that Davis struck and kicked the cooly, who fell down and died shortly afterwards. The accused's statement is that he found the man in a fit and tried to revive him by splashing water on him, and when this failed had him removed. The "post mortem" report on the remains has not yet been sent in, but the Police report that the body is that of a feeble old man of from 55 to 60 years of age, Alexander left Delhi on duty immediately after the occurrence. Davis has been arrested under Section 304, Indian Penal Code (culpable homicide not amounting to murder).

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

TROUBLE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that the Minister of Marine has resigned. The public are excited and impatient and insist on the withdrawal of the whole Cabinet and the formation of a homogeneus Liberal Ministry.

It is reported that four other Ministers have resigned.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

More Fighting at Tabriz.

PROTEST FROM TURKEY.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Telegrams received in St. Petersburg state that firing has been going on at Tabriz since yesterday morning.

The Turkish Consul has demanded the cessation of the Civil War, otherwise his Government will have to intervene to protect the injured Turks.

Advices from Teheran state that the Shah has protested against the Turkish Embassy receiving crowds of refugees without reason.

The Embassy ordered the refugees to leave, but they refused.

FREE TRADE CONGRESS.

Mr. Asquith on Free Trade and Friendship.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Speaking at a banquet in honour of the delegates to the International Free Trade Congress last night, Mr. Asquith emphasized both the domestic and international advantages of Free Trade which bound up peace and friendship between the peoples.

If Free Trade were allowed its natural course, it would make wider and would deepen the common stock of riches and goodwill.

THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

A Whole Day Trip.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Count Zeppelin's airship has started from Friedrichshafen on a twenty-four hours' trip along the Rhine and has reached Mayence in nine hours. The journey is being continued.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Zeppelin airship broke down close to Mayence owing to a defect in the motor. It afterwards reascended and made for home, but was forced to land near Stuttgart at eight in the morning for further repairs.

EARTHQUAKE IN ALGERIA.

Great Damage Caused.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

An earthquake has occurred at Constantine in Algeria doing great damage.

Houses are cracked and the streets are littered with stones, plaster and tiles. The city looks as if it had undergone a bombardment.

No casualties are reported in the city itself, but several persons were killed in the surrounding districts.

KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE SEQUEL.

Insurance Claims.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

There are great rejoicings in Jamaica over the judgment of the Privy Council upholding the decision of the Jamaican courts that certain fires at the time of the late earthquake were accidental and not due to the earthquake and that consequently the insurances are payable.

The speedy rebuilding of Kingston is believed to be now assured.

THE SAIGON POISONING.

Culprits Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Three native soldiers have been sentenced to death in connection with the Saigon poisoning affair and seven of their accomplices to penal servitude for life.

BUTTER FAMINE IN AUSTRALIA.

200 Shillings per Cwt.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

An extraordinary butter famine has arisen in Australia.

Prices have increased 58*s.* in ten days and butter is now quoted at 200*s.* per cwt.

CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Yorkshire has beaten Lancashire by 190 runs.

THE COLUMBIAN BUSH-FIRE.

Seventy Killed.

TRAINS THROUGH SHEETS OF FLAME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Further reports of the British Columbian bush-fire state that the number of deaths has been exaggerated and according to the latest accounts the total will probably be about seventy.

The last trains out of the doomed region traversed sheets of flame and the carriages repeatedly caught fire.

Four hundred refugees have straggled in to Nelson. Relief stores are pouring in from all directions.

HOME RAILWAYS.

Triple Agreement.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

It is reported that the Midland, the North-Western, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways have concluded an agreement with reference to competitive traffic which it is estimated will save a minimum of £200,000 per annum.

The stocks of all three railways have advanced in consequence.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

Returns to Paris.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

President Fallieres has returned to Paris.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Sympathy with Tilak.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

Meetings of sympathy with Tilak continue to be held. Both the Bengal and Chittagong Association, on the 3rd instant, passed a resolution "regretting the mistaken policy of, Government in prosecuting Tilak, Chidambaram Pillay, Subramania Siva, Paranjpe and others, and expressing profound sorrow at the severe sentences passed upon them."

The "Bande Mataram."

The "Bande Mataram" continues to head all its law reports, with the words "The Bureaucracy."

THE PRESENT UNREST.

Striking Speech by an Indian.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 5.

Mahomed Azizuddin, Khan Bahadur, Collector, South Canara, delivered an excellent speech at Mangalore at a meeting held in connection with raising funds for the Viresalingam Widows Home Orphanage. He dealt with the present unrest in India. After congratulating the district on the loyalty and level headedness which kept it aloof from the political turmoil, he assured his hearers that this was caused by a small discontented minority, while the large majority kept their heads on the side of law and order. There need be nothing to fear from the trouble.

Commenting on the need for social and industrial reform among Hindus, he criticised the indifference, not to say positive ill-feeling, which divided the higher castes from the lower, which was a far graver evil than all the other social drawbacks of the community.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Indians' Life Threatened.

FRIENDLINESS TO EUROPEANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

A letter signed "Bande Mataram" and posted at Kakina has been sent, anonymously, to Rajkumar Bahadur of Kakina.

This letter is mostly written in Bengali and threatens the Rajkumar's life for his friendliness to Europeans, his English tastes and habits of life and for his political views. The letter has been forwarded to the authorities.

There is a strong suspicion that these letters are also sent to Indians to throw the authorities off their guard, and to help the Native papers to say that Natives also are being threatened.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

To-morrow's Agenda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

The official list of business for next Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General has now been sanctioned. It comprises the introduction of bills to consolidate the law relating to (1) Ports and Port Changes, (2) Legislation of Documents, and (3) Enactments relating to emigration of Natives of India.

The following are the amendments which Mr. Erle Richards moves in the Limitation of Suits Bill. :—

That in clause 13 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, after the words "British India," the following words shall be inserted, namely, "and from the territories beyond British India under the administration of the Government."

(2) Also that in clause 29 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for sub-clause (2) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely, "(2) Nothing in this Act shall apply to suits under the Indian Divorce Act."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Engine Staff Killed.

RAILWAY STOCK DAMAGED.

COLLISION NEAR SALVAGI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 5.

A serious accident happened on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, this morning, when two goods trains, running in opposite directions, collided, between Salvagi and Gulburga, at about 4 o'clock, resulting in the derailment of both engines and in several wagons being smashed.

The driver and fireman of the down train are missing, and the driver and fireman of the up train are seriously injured. Medical assistance has been wired for from Poona. This will probably cause a serious detention to passenger trains running to and from Raichur.

LATER.

Later information regarding the collision on the G. I. P. is to the effect that the Parsee driver and fireman of the up train have been killed.

Collision near Cawnpore.

FIREMAN INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 5.

Reports from Cawnpore state that on the night of the 3rd instant, a railway accident occurred between Cawnpore and Panki. An up through goods left Cawnpore at 10 p.m., and when out about four miles the engine and forty odd wagons parted from the rest of the train, leaving seven vehicles behind. The down van goods train shortly after left Panki and crashed into the seven vehicles, smashing and overturning four wagons and the engine of the van goods. The fireman was slightly injured.

The engine of the up goods, with the forty odd wagons, had in the meantime run through Panki, Maitha and Bhanpur and were stopped by wire from Maitha following the collision.

The engine of 16 down passenger has derailed at Rura, and both accidents completely blocked the line for some time, till diversions were made. Four passenger trains were held up at Cawnpore till 2 p. m. the next day, when the last train left.

THE INDUS FLOODS.

Dehra Ghazi Khan Inundated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

The Indus continues to encroach upon Dehra Ghazi Khan. During the past few days it has washed away another bund and advanced four hundred and fifty feet nearer to the embankment immediately surrounding the houses from which it is now distant only a hundred and fifty feet. The rain of the past twenty-four hours is expected to further swell the current, so the people are congregating in the centre of the place which is above flood level.

NEWSPAPER REGULATION.

Latest Measure in Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MYSORE, AUGUST 5.

"To place the publication of newspapers in Mysore under better control and to provide more effective means to deal with that section of the press in Mysore which has for some time past been creating considerable mischief by misrepresenting the action of the Government."

These words are quoted from the Statement of Objects and Reasons in connection with the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, which was passed by the Legislative Council to-day. The wording of the Regulation itself calls for no comment, beyond the remark that the measure is intended to enable Government to stop anything in the nature of seditious journalism.

A CURIOUS FIND.

A Cannon Unearthed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

A curious discovery was made in Bura Bazar yesterday. While digging out the foundations of a house a workman came upon a heavy cumbrous obstacle, which happened to be an early pattern of cannon in a good state of preservation. It is about three feet in length and weighs something between three and four hundred pounds. Local opinion is that it must have been buried in pre-mutiny days.

PARTITION DAY.

Big Nationalist Outing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

There is every indication that August 17th will be a big field day for Nationalists. College Square will be the central attraction.

Speeches will be made, after which participants will organise themselves into a procession and parade the streets to Green Park to the accompaniment of patriotic songs.

No extra policing arrangements have been made except that no leave will be granted for that day.

We learn that the appeal of Khudiram Bose against the sentence of death passed upon him for the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy at Mozufferpore has been rejected by the Government of India and that the execution will take place on the 11th instant.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE "TIMES" AND THE POLICE.

It is inevitable that the "Times" should have its say on any notable event that takes place in India, and it is as inevitable that Reuter should telegraph a summary of it to India. Reuter informs us that commenting on the late disturbances in this city, the paper urged the Bombay Government to change its methods of control, and not to leave the city merely in charge of the Commissioner of Police for the greater part of the year. Detached from its context, this is a cryptic utterance of the great oracle. We may suspect in it a subtle allusion to the migratory habits of the Government. But when the Government goes to Poona or Mahableshwar, it does not delegate its power and authority to the head of the police. The administration is carried on about as well from the hills, without detriment to the public interest. The city, no doubt, feels hurt from a sense of offended dignity and diminished importance. But I do not see how this question can at all be mixed up with the riots. The Commissioner of Police is charged with the maintenance of the peace and order of the city, and his functions are in no wise affected by the presence or absence of Government from headquarters. Moreover, whether H. E. the Governor had been here or not, the riots would have broken out all the same. If the "Times" is of opinion that the permanent presence of the head of the administration is necessary for the good behaviour of the city, it is a supposition which reflects no credit upon the city. But as soon as His Excellency realized that his presence was demanded by the gravity of the situation, he came to Bombay, saw things for himself, and made a prompt and proper use of his influence and authority in the re-establishment of peace and order.

HAD MACAULAY NEVER LIVED.

Sir Henry Craik in his "Impressions on India" quotes with approval a remark made to him by "a wise observer of long experience," that it would have been a happy thing for India if Macaulay had never lived. Macaulay fought the battle of western education for India with all his vigour and vehemence, and unfortunately for the empire, as the sapient observer just referred to seems to think, he won it. It is forgotten that those who hold this opinion are only wise after the event. Who could have exactly foreseen, seventy-five years ago, what would be the effect of western education on the oriental mind? It is, again, a rash thing to conclude that but for Macaulay, England would never have granted to India what I take to be its greatest boon. The idea is based upon the assumption that the final word lay, and lay for all time, with Macaulay, and that no other British statesman would have ever thought of introducing English education in India. As a matter of fact there were men before Macaulay's time, who had pleaded for the education of the people of India on liberal lines, and one of its most remarkable champions was the great statesman, Mountstuart Elphinstone, whose minutes on education, for their sagacity and foresight, as well as for their earnestness and breadth of view, are still worth studying. I will give one brief quotation from them as particularly applicable to the present situation:—

"It may be urged that if we raise the natives to an equality with ourselves by education, and at the same time admit them to a share in their own government, it is not likely that they will be content with the position assigned to them, or will even rest until they have made good their title to the whole. It cannot be denied that there is much ground for the apprehension, but I do not see that we are at all more secure on any other plan. If we endeavour to depress the natives, our Government may be overthrown by their resistance, and such a catastrophe would be more disastrous and more disgraceful than that just supposed."

He came deliberately to the conclusion, that the best course, whatever happened, was to educate the people, rather than keep them in absolute ignorance, occupying a degraded position, like the Indians of America or the Greeks under the Turkish rule. I fancy that some of those who now deplore the spread of western education in India, and protest that it needs reforming, would be very glad if it were altogether reformed out of existence. They are not only indignant at the antics and excesses of educated Indians, but they have also but scant sympathy with their legitimate aspirations, and they would rather wish these aspirations were stifled at their source. Sir Henry Craik appears to be in sympathy with this small minority. He affirms that the present system of education "develops all that is worst in the oriental mind," that "in its main lines it is hopelessly wrong," that it "drives them further from their own people, instead of bringing them into closer touch with, and rendering them more fit for, the work which can be discharged by none except themselves," and that the absorbing ambition of educated Indians is to undertake administrative duties, "in the exercise of which they rarely command the confidence of their own race."

NEED FOR EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

In such a wholesale condemnation of western education, Indians apprehend a lurking desire, at least on the part of some people, to depress the natives, about which Elphinstone has spoken so wisely. But such an endeavour is no longer possible. Our rulers have gone in this matter too far to recede. But it is only fair to observe that even if withdrawal were possible they would never take such a retrograde step. It would conflict with the high principles on which their educational policy, and indeed, their whole administration is founded. Till within the last few years, it was accepted almost as an axiom that English education had effected a sensible improvement in the moral standard of the people, that it had provided for the public service a class of men, superior to their predecessors, not only in knowledge and intelligence, but in honesty and integrity. The general result of education was regarded as satisfactory, and there was none of the latter-day talk about the incongruity and the evil of grafting western culture on the oriental mind. What is needed in education is its reform and expansion, not its virtual destruction, and herein lies the glory of England. Government have been doing the right thing in their endeavour to broaden its basis. Scientific, technical and commercial education will divide their attention more and more with literary education. At the same time it is beyond question that literary education needs improvement. As Lord Morley has pointed out in his address as Chancellor of the University of Manchester, the object of literature is to enable the student "to weigh and consider." The existing system has not succeeded in teaching the Indians to weigh and consider. If a method could be devised, whereby the literati of India may be enabled to form this habit, we should be spared much of the painful extravagance and license to which we are witnesses in this country. We should then find that demagogues are rated at their proper value, and are assigned very nearly their proper place in public life. We should find that newspapers, which are now out-bidding one another in virulence and worse, will then see that this game is not so very paying after all.

THE AGITATOR ABROAD.

The "Times" correspondent gives some information about a league of Indian agitators on the Pacific Coast, numbering 1,500 already. Its object is to overthrow the British rule in India, and the organ of the party is called Free Hindustan. So the operations in the Eastern possessions of England will also be directed from the far West; and the prospect of having active allies across the seas will gladden the hearts of revolutionaries in India. In spite of the disabilities which Indians complain of in British colonies and possessions elsewhere, these Indians must be thriving amazingly, if it were to be supposed that the league and its organ are supported mainly by their own funds. These Indians are doing no service to their brethren who are striving for better treatment in the colonies. If those who leave their home to seek their fortune in other parts of the British empire were to conduct themselves as the enemies of the empire, and to place themselves and their resources at the disposal of their disaffected brethren in India, they will furnish the white races with an additional excuse for getting rid of them, and the reason, urged on this ground for their repatriation, will be more valid than many others which have been advanced against them. Whether the schemers are supplied with funds from elsewhere, the correspondent aforesaid cannot tell. But he understands that one of the leaders is in New York to obtain the help of the enemies of Great Britain in the United States. I do not suppose that there is any other class in the United States, save the American Irish, who may be regarded as ill-disposed towards England, and the agitators may endeavour to enlist their sympathy for what may be represented to them as a common cause and a common grievance. I do not know if the Irish in America will have any money to spare for India, after they have assisted in replenishing the coffers of the political organizations which are carrying on a campaign for the "liberation" of their native land. We may take it that Government have an eye upon dangerous agitators, both at home and abroad.

MASQUERADING THE MAHATMA.

The old scoundrel, who masqueraded as a mahatma in London, and was convicted in the Police Court of scandalous conduct towards English girls, was not too severely punished by the magistrate, who sentenced him to three months' hard labour. But I do take exception to the remarks in which he expatiated on the difference between East and West, much to the discredit of the East. "I am asked to remember," he said, "that East is East and West is West. But whatever excuse there may be for you in the East, I have to deal with your conduct in the West by western standards, and I wish you to understand that in this country the honour of our women is the most sacred possession of which an Englishman can boast, and that the law is most jealous to protect them from the slightest degree of indignity which they might resent." This chivalrous outburst does credit to the heart of the magistrate. But he is unconsciously betrayed by his warmth and by his ignorance of the East into an implied slur upon the relations between the sexes which exist on this side of the world. There is really no difference in this respect between one hemisphere and another. The standard of morality is essentially the same. Women in oriental countries are, no doubt, held in subjection, but the men are as jealous of their honour and reputation as any western may be, and the respectable home is looked upon as sacred. I wonder if Mr. Plowden thinks that the mahatma might have had a free scope for his philandering in his own country, and that he had been encouraged by the lax morals of his native land to take undue liberties with English maidens. It is a pity that such erroneous ideas should have received a wide publicity in the English press, because they will be generally accepted as true. Indians owe it to their country to be on their best behaviour, while in England.

DION.

FIRE IN THE FORT.

"Akhbar-i-Soudagar" Press Destroyed.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Mongini, of Messrs. Mongini Brothers, Church Gate Street noticed a blaze in the rear of their premises. He promptly raised an alarm and was joined in the alarm by a Hindu lad Govind, who happened to be in Tamarind Lane at the time. It was discovered that the roof of the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" printing press building was on fire, and flames and smoke were issuing in volumes. At the time there were more than a dozen men in the upper part of the building, who had just finished work, and the men in the machine department were also working on the ground floor, as the third forme of the "Akhbar" was then being printed. The men all rushed out, and the fire brigade having been communicated with, the Fort Engine arrived very quickly on the scene, followed by the other steamers of the various fire brigade stations in the city.

The "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" Press occupied a one storeyed building in Tamarind Lane, opposite the Cathedral, the owner being Mr. Nanabhai R. Chichgar, who estimates the damages at Rs. 75,000. The whole press has been insured for Rs. 60,000 with Messrs. Volkart Brothers, but the house, which is one of the oldest buildings in Bombay, and which is owned by Mr. Mussa Mapla, has not been insured, but the damage sustained by the landlord is estimated at Rs. 50,000. This building, where very few alterations have been made, was used by the Portuguese as a prison, and consequently possessed very massive outer walls. These walls had become damp during the monsoon, which fact prevented the fire from quickly spreading to the neighbouring buildings, where most inflammable stuff—mill stores, oils, cans of paint, and bales of piece-goods and yarns—were stored.

The Fort fire-engine, which arrived on the scene first, directed five lines of hose upon the fire from different points. As Kitson lamps were used in the premises their cylinders exploded, owing to the heat of the flames, which brought down a portion of the roof, and some part of the building, the whole "debri's" falling into Armenian Lane.

The fire engines from Colaba, Babulla Tank, Byculla, Chinchpooghly, and Gowalia Tank also arrived, and played upon the flames. Water was copious in the main, and the pressure was sufficient.

The origin of the fire is not known. Except the machines and a quantity of types, the contents of the building are practically wholly destroyed.

The issue of the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" could not be published yesterday, and an announcement to that effect was made in the "Bombay Samachar." The "Akbhar," will continue its publication from this morning as usual.

This is not the first instance in Bombay of a Parsee paper having to lose a day's circulation owing to a fire. Some years ago the "Satya Mitra" press was destroyed by fire and the paper could not be published the next morning.

DINNER-TABLE CONVERSATION.

People do not, I suppose, ask each other out to dinners for the pleasure of eating another's food, though if the food is not good it is a great source of complaint. The animals never invite each other out to dine, but just get what food they each wants—and then it is quite the opposite way. I think that the first man who invited a friend to dine must have been very bored indeed, in his own house, and of course the first man who accepted that invitation—well, he must have been terribly or more bored still.

Eight is supposed to be the ideal number for a dinner party. I prefer twelve, as then there is not so much general conversation. General conversation is a noisy nothing as a rule. Everybody wants to talk at once and it is seldom that the odd seven will wait till number eight has finished his say. Then however noisy general conversation may be, at the precise moment you decide to take advantage of the clatter of tongues to say something very confidential to your neighbour, the babel is switched off and there is a dead stop and every one hears what was meant for one, and someone says what is the time and did an angel pass by?

Dining at a strange house, not knowing your host and hostess well and having a strange partner for dinner means a strain to the nerves to know what to talk of. People look so different at night and it is always difficult to guess what interests another, and what interests yourself seldom on first meeting will amuse any one else. Army men have a look which is seldom mistakable and civilians another which is quite their own. But what will interest one soldier man will bore his brother officer. You seldom can recognise the lady sportswoman in evening dress though of course a suffragette is easily distinguished.

Questions do not make conversation, as there are only two ways of answering a question—in the affirmitive, or the negative, and then you have to begin again.

Dinner conversations at home, in England I mean, are very easy to start. The plays are always to be discussed. Politics are a great starting stand by. The nervous collapse brought on by watching the taximeter during a drive when you feel sure you are being swindled. What the Tariff Reform League will do about the export duty on American Heiresses. The speed limit—not for motors but the smart set, and so on.

Some people I know just have a peep at "Punch" before starting out to dinner and bring in the joke they have read up if they remember it, which they do not always do.

Are stories, I wonder more liable to be correct because they begin with "The truth is"? . . . . ? Stories are generally boring as it takes most people sometime to catch a joke. It is difficult to find the difference between A "has been" and A "never was" and they always tell stories. But then truth does it matter, does anything matter for that matter, and can a tactful person be truthful and if you want a topic for conversation argue that point with your neighbour. Then ask and argue if it is possible to love your neighbour as yourself, then talk of love and whether it is an illusion or delusion. Carry on to women and why they are called romantic, their age and who keeps it longest; is a woman as young as she looks or—and then if that is so, can you judge by her photograph. Why do plain people like being photographed is it because—? well discuss it and see.

A globe-trotter is an interesting person to meet as a change at dinner. You can generally learn such an amount of information which one has never heard about one's own country. I do not mean the Trotter who has "seen" the Taj and "seen" Delhi. They are a set to be wary of, and it is best to only ask them a few questions and to think about your hostess's dinner if late or she seats you next one. They always have a grievance and generally laugh at the idea of India being a hot country. It is then as it always is impossible to call them liars to their faces and it is sickening and most fatiguing to have to draw pictures of the hot weather and its plagues when one is making the most of the cold weather joys. That sort of globe-trotter ought to be monks if they are men but they are generally young and rich batchelors, or if they are women old maids who ought to sit at home with cats. There is a good topic: Why do old maids keep cats, and in the next generation will they all be suffragettes and no old maids at all? Then is your chance to pop out your latest suffragette story. They are always amusing except to one herself.

"Birds of a feather flock together" is a true proverb as long as they are not we people from the same place who have never met before; then they feel shy of each other. But two folk fond of racing or riding can discuss and amuse themselves with asking, have they heard of such and such a pony and the last polo tournament. Two book-lovers can talk of books. The day of the Hundred best books in conversation has passed, try the Hundred second best. Dancers have not much to say as a good Waltz is always known, though the dear "Merry Widow" caused much talk last year and is certain to be cast aside for the Waltz Dream with its wonderful forty-five second kiss that will not last long—well say double the kissing time I should think.

Yes, two musicians or two botanists or even a Shakespearian and a Baconian can get on together but the difficulty is when a horsy girl and bug hunting man find themselves near each other for a whole long dinner and before the "hors d'oeurve" is over their conversation as follows is at an end.

"Do you like horses?" "No, but do you like beetles?"

I will tell you an adventure I had at my first dinner party, I was very young and nervous. It seemed an appalling ordeal to go through, so I sat very close to my mother till some one carried her away on his arm. My turn came next a red-headed, thin, glassed individual, "I have worked very hard all day" it said "and I think it is very hot." "Oh, do you think so" said I. "I'm quite cool had a lovely run in a car through palm trees" etc., etc. running through an account of the afternoon's trip.

Yes, said a sleepy voice "It is very hot," and before soup it was asleep. My thoughts were wild, should I use my turquoise pin to wake him up, was I so very dull and only seventeen, would this always happen? Why, did people have such a lot to eat? What was my sister laughing about at the other end of the table? Why was the man on my left so interested with his other neighbour and "Yes" said a weak voice "it's very hot;" I hope he slept well—that the strain of the conversation was not too heavy for him.

WHILEAWAY.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Madras Badly Affected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 5.

Madras is suffering from a severe outbreak of cholera. On Monday there were 22 attacks and 13 deaths, while yesterday 20 attacks and 19 deaths were recorded. Triplicane is the most seriously affected district. The Health authorities believe that infection was brought into the city from outside.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DUNLOP SMITH, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, returns from home by next week's mail steamer and reaches Simla on the 16th instant.

A PLEASING EPISODE.

"Per certo i bei vostri occhi, donna mia,
"Esser non puo che non sian lo mio sole."

It cannot be certainly that your beautiful eyes, my lady, may not be my sun.

Nothing is less rare in history than to see nations overthrow the idols they have adored, and exalt anew the names they have covered with opprobrium. The Stuarts came to reascend the throne and acclamations of public joy burst from all sides. In this triumphal return they well might forget twenty years of civil discord, of fights, and usurpation. But they had seen on the one hand the King and his nobles with all the Sovernins of Norman feudality and on the other a rebellious people filled with religious fanatism and audacious democracy. It was a parricidal war begun on the field of battle and ended on the planks of the gallows. It was an epoch of great crimes and of great virtues. Had the contradictory denouement of the restoration of the ancient dynasty remained, it would have been an incomplete drama with all its diverse vicissitudes of terror and of glory. However this unexpected conclusion seemed at least to condemn hereafter to silence all the factions hostile to hereditary royalty. Among the small number of untamed spirits, who wept in secret the ruin of public liberties, none was clairvoyant enough to be able to divine that, one of the two sons of Charles I. should have to go one day into internal exile carrying back with him the blood-stained crown of his father. For the peoples and the Kings of Europe, the English Revolution had but been a tragedy without morality! Peoples and Kings could not understand that their destinies were at stake in this struggle between a king and his people, a struggle of principles which was to show itself successively in all the monarchies, and to end by changing the public right of the two worlds.

INDIGNATION AND PITY.

In France as in Spain, in Holland as in Italy and in Germany, they had hardly seen more in what was passing with the English, than a civil war following in the wake of vain revolts of Jack Cade, of Wat Tyler, and the bloody wars of the Roses, always without influence on the Continent. Only till now the Kings and Queens of England had the right of life and death over kings and queens. The executioner had not yet received orders from the subjects against their sovereigns. The unheard of incident of Charles Stuarts execution had at once excited indignation and pity; indignation because of the sacred character of this King, and pity because of the touching details of his last hour. This souvenir alone would explain how the general opinion of Europe associated itself with the reactions which signalled the reinstatement of the children of the royal victim.

CROMWELL AND BLAKE.

The outrages done to the ashes of Cromwell appeared a natural reprisal. For the fact itself of a restoration, annulled the glorious tittles of the usurper whom it was easier to drag from his tomb than from his throne. They did not think even of imploring in favour of the ashes of Admiral Blake, who had but defended the republican flag on the high seas against foreign invasion. The brand of regicide excused all kind of reaction against the living as against the dead. It was besides, as is customary, an exception which consecrated amnesty. A list of the proscribed reassured the egoism of the greatest number, when they knew who were those whom the new King sacrificed to the shades of his father. They extolled in chorus the clemency of Charles II.

THE ARMS OF POLEMICS.

The partisans of the King had besides taken the precautions that the proscribed and the persecuted for the worsted cause should excite no interest. It was not only a war with the sword that had decided the momentary abolition of the monarchy. The arms of polemics had not lain idle. The words of the preacher, and the pen of the writer had caused deeper wounds than the arquebus or the sword of the soldier, and the hatchet of the executioner. The sword, the arquebus, and the hatchet mutilate the body only. The blade of the Press sears the soul and deforms the body. In the language of party strife the metaphors of discourse are not mere vain images. Hate sees its enemy as hideous as you would make him. For the fanatic Puritans Charles Stuart carried on his brow the fatal mark of the Apocalypse. For the faithful royalists, Cromwell, Bradshaw, Lambert and Vane were demons incarnate who needed not the cloven-foot nor the horns of Beelzebub and of Belial. There was one man above all whom calumny loved to paint in repulsive touches. This was

THE LATER SECRETARY

of the long Parliament and of the Protectorate the redoubtable adversary of the prelacy, the apologist of the regicidal Republic. It was perhaps in good faith that on the Continent the refuters of Milton wrote that never had a blacker soul for earthly prison a more hideous body. His size was alternately made to grow by an arm's length or brought down to that of a dwarf. His hands were armed with forked fingers like the claws of a hyena and a horrible leprosy which had devoured his eye-balls crossed his face in every direction. In a word they seriously applied to him the classic verse of Cyclops blinded by Ulysses.

"Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum" the horrible monster deformed and deprived of sight. Certainly the Marquis de Villa who had known Milton in Italy and loved him young and beautiful comparing him to an angel, might well have believed that there were two who bore the same name, the poet and the controversialist. And when the rumour of the death of the Latin Secretary of Cromwell happily suspended the proscription directed against him, the foreign friends of Milton the poet hesitated to be in mourning. Among the Italians who had come to London with Carars the Venetian Ambassador was a lady still beautiful though past her prime. She seemed to evince a lively interest in the last events of the English Revolution, and in all the personages whose names were surrounded with a bright or lurid eclat in the troubles of the three kingdoms. Ranking a stranger her curiosity was warranted. She naturally and fearlessly asked questions and discussed both men and matters. One day chance put her "en-rapport" with a young Quaker named

THOMAS ELWOOD.

He after listening to her long could not help saying: "I now see why my master finds our English way of pronouncing dead languages so barbarous. Your voice lends true melody to our northern dialect. Dare I request you to go with me secretly and read instead of me this evening a few pages of Virgil to a proscribed solitary?" Who is this proscribed master of yours? asked the Italian. "A man who will excite your admiration and pity. For the Heaven which has loaded him with all the treasures of intelligence has withdrawn the gift of sight. He was the friend of the powerful yesterday, this is why he is the proscribed of to-day. I am going to take you to him without letting him know. Will you go? You will gladden his heart by talking to him in your melodious Italian tongue which he speaks with almost your purity." The Italian lady acceded to his prayer and Elwood led her to an isolated house in the suburbs of London. They cleared the garden gate and stood before a pavillion filled with religious harmony proceeding from the roll of an organ. 'Listen', said Elwood, "my master is getting ready for poetry by the help of music. We are

going to hear him recite." And soon the poet was heard to declaim that eloquent plaint on his blindness "O loss of sight of thee I most complain." Joining pantomince to declamation in pronouncing the words of the dying Samson, the poet advanced to the threshold of the pavillion when the young Quaker made himself known. "Master, I am come to continue our evening reading, and I hope you will be more pleased to-day with my pronunciation." "Thanks friend Elwood for being in time. Come in, or rather let us sit under the green bower we have it seems a fine day and delicious breeze." Willingly, said the other while showing the passage in Virgil to the stranger who had lent herself to his innocent freak, who was lost in contemplating with an indefinable emotion the blind solitary.

MILTON.

He was a man of fifty and odd, dressed in black of middling stature, carrying his head erect with a calm face expressive of patience, of courage and of the sweet dignity of misfortune. His eyes were pure and stainless, his fixed stare alone betraying his blindness. 'Begin friend Elwood' said he after a pause. 'Have you forgotten where we left yesterday?" The Italian lady began. The poet listened surprised but with wrapt attention. When she paused at the end of the cants, he said "capital, friend Elwood. You have made admirable progress since yesterday. What purity of pronunciation and above all what sweetness in your voice? I would willingly compare it to the balmy breath of the South, which our divine Shakespeare sighs melodiously after,

"O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet South,
"That breathes upon a bank of violet,
"Stealing and giving odours."

Were I a woman I should ask for nothing so much as this sweet accent to be sure to please." "You wont be angry with me master for having borrowed this voice to while away an hour of your solitute." "No my friend I thank you and your courteous accomplice for the artifice. The pleasure you have procured me has been far beyond the verses of Virgil. I felt the dreams of my youth under the beautiful Italian sky come back to me. Whoever you may be, madam, you come from that favoured clime. In the name of Dante, of Petrarch and of Tasso I beg of you to favour me sometimes by taking the place of my devoted disciple. Has he told you my name? I am John Milton." "What Milton the poet, the guest of the Venerable Marquis de Villa, the friend of Carlo Dati, of Jacobs Gaddi?" She was no other than his beloved Leonora of other days. But it was getting late and she had to leave.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

HORRIBLE MAIL DACOITY.

Students Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

A horrible mail dacoity is reported to have occurred at a place four miles from Nattore.

The mails have been robbed, the driver and two passengers killed and one passenger wounded, and telegraphic communication between Rampore, Boalia and Nattore has been cut.

The District Magistrate, Rajshahi, at once started for the scene of the occurrence. A reward of Rs. 500 has been offered for the arrest of the suspects.

Students are spoken of as the suspects, but really no ground at present exists for this assumption.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The Umriling Field.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 5.

Coal deposits in the Khasi Hills are still awaiting exploration in a systematic way, but the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam are now offering good terms to bring private enterprise on the scene.

Tenders for the mining lease of the Umriling Field, thirteen miles from Shillong, are invited, and the prospects of a return on capital invested are explained. The field contains half a million tons of coal lying near the surface, the seam having a gradual dip. The main road between Shillong and Gauhati passes within four miles of Umriling, and pack animals are at present employed to carry the coal won. A short cart road could be constructed at small expense, but Government suggests that a larger scheme should be undertaken. This would be the laying down of a light railway or the establishment of a steam trolly service between Shillong and Gauhati. By this means coal and other commodities could be carried to and fro Brahmaputra, which is distant only sixty miles from Umriling.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

To be Addressed by Hindus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 5.

An address will be presented shortly to Sir Louis Dane on behalf of the Punjab Hindu Sabha congratulating His Honour on his assumption of office as Lieutenant-Governor and giving expression to loyalty and devotion of the Hindu community of the province to the British Government. The Punjab Hindu Sabha has, in accordance with a generally expressed desire, decided to take this opportunity to give expression to feelings of horror and reprobation with which Hindus of the province have learnt of the existence of anarchist designs in certain parts of India.

HEAVY RAIN AT LAHORE.

Loss of Life and Property.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 5.

Unprecedentedly heavy rains in Lahore have caused great damage to many houses in the city last week. A house collapsed and two deaths resulted. Again on Tuesday morning two more deaths resulted from the same cause owing to the fall of a small house in Hall Road.

In addition much damage has been done to many other houses and to many roads, and part of the jail wall has fallen down.

FINANCIAL REFORM IN PORTUGAL.

A Correspondent writes from Lisbon:—The principal occupation of the Portuguese Cortes will as heretofore be the final settlement of the State Finances which during the last ten years, since the arrangement with the foreign creditors, went from bad to worse. The Financial Report now laid before the Chamber by the Minister of Finance affirms that the political and economic crisis in consequence of the assassination of the King and Heir Apparent on February 1st was now practically got over and that the credit of the State abroad showed already signs of considerable improvement. The London rate of exchange is given as a test; six months before the lamentable catastrophe of the Royal House it had gone down to 43 5-8d.pro Milreis,but it has recently risen to 47d. A hope is therefore expressed that the premium for gold will gradually disappear and that in due time the English Soverein will again have currency in Portugal at its legal value of 4 1/2 Milreis. When Portugal may expect to see again gold coins issued in its own Mint, is not stated, and certainly the stoppage of gold coinage in 1891 was by no means the beginning of the country's financial troubles. More regrettable still was undoubtedly the necessity to cease the coinage of silver pieces in 1904. As a new start the coinage of new nickel and copper tokens is contemplated. Then another issue of two-testoin pieces will follow in exchange for the same coin now circulating. At present this silver-piece is worth rather less than one franc. It is not improbable that in connection with the forthcoming monetary reform Portugal may adopt the system of the Latin Monetary Union, as has been done in Spain many years ago.

As the means for restoring the currency the Report proposes, after balancing the revenue and Expenditure sides of the State Budget, firstly a new Charter for the Bank of Portugal and secondly a general Consolidation and Conversion of the Domestic Loans. By a Bill for strengthening the Central Bank of the State the great work of financial reform will be inaugurated. Of the high balance against the Treasury 32,900 Contos or about 7 1/2 million pounds sterling will be placed on a Special Account bearing no interest, but to be paid off in course of time according to a fixed plan. Thus there will remain 7,000 Conto or 1 1/2 milion Lstr as the current debt of the State to the Bank, and it will be legally provided that this amount is not to be exceeded. At the same time the Note Issue of the Bank will be limited by law to its present total of 72,000 Constos or 16 million Lstr. With a view of encouraging agriculture a special department of the Bank will, however, be empowered to issue credit notifications to the amount of 5,000 Contos or upwards of a million Lstr, i. e. the same amount that is fixed for the minimum Gold Reserve to be kept in the vaults of the Bank. Very remarkable is the proposal to entrust the Bank with the function of collecting the taxes and excise duties in the whole country. It is expected that not only a saving in the expense of collecting the State Revenue will be secured, but that the floating capital available in the country will be more evenly distributed and more easily accessible for economic purposes.

The proposed Conversion of the Domestic National Debt is calculated for letting the State Budget appropriately profit from the expected improvement of the currency. With this end in view Government Bonds of the old 3 per cent. type will have to be exchanged at the rates of 3 bonds of 100 Milreis face value each against two new bonds of 90 milreis face value but bearing 4 per cent. interest;that means that the nominal obligation of the Treasury will be reduced, so far as this Scrip is concerned, in the proportion of 300 to 180 and the annual amount of interest tobe paid from 9 Milreis to 7 1/2 per transaction. The 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. bonds which at the same time have the advantage of amortisation, will be reduced to 72 per cent. of their face value, but be re deemed at 125 per cent. of their new nominal amount. At the same time all holders of the new Scrip will enjoy the privilege of paying only 10 per cent. Income Tax on their revenue from Government bonds against 30 per cant. at the present state of things. Of the whole Domestic Loans, calculated for April 1st at 531 793 Contos the Government held already 193 826 Contos. The plan of Conversion would therefore apply to 337 967 Contos or 75 million pounds approximately.

As regards foreign loans, the Report gives a total of 199 546 Contos, of which 5939 Contos.are already in the coffers of the Treasury. The actual indebtedness of the Portuguese State to foreign Creditors amounts therefore to 193,606 Contos, or 42 million Lstr. Portuguese subjects are to be induced to invest their capital in the outstanding bonds of the various foreign loans of their country. For this purpose it is to be enacted that in future interest will be paid and redemption carried out within the country without any reduction whatever and at a reasonable rate of exchange fixed from time of time by law. In order to bring the whole machinery of this grand plan of Conversion into motion the Government will be empowered to utilise its foreign bonds. Holders of the new Domestic Loan Bonds are guaranteed that no other Domestic Loan will be contracted.

Besides the reduction of interest payable on the Domestic Loans, the Programme of the Minister of Finance thinks of two other means for balancing the Budget: new direct taxes and a change of the Customs Tariff. It is therefore a very comprehensive Financial Reform that is to be sanctioned by the Cortes. Perhaps the sad experience of the past will help Senhor de Espregueira to remove the grat hindrances that have up to now stood in the way of a thorough-going reform of thePortugese finances; certainly he has no easy task before him,

"CABAL OF DUCHESSES."

An American paper remarks that there has been formed in England a "cabal of Duchesses and other influential titled women" for the purpose of "boycotting Americans in London society." In this connection may be cited the curious fact that English "society" is unfailingly hospitable to whoever brings tribute to it in the shape of wealth. We permit sheer wealth to cover a world of rottenness in our own country, as witness the New York Four Hundred—not to mention our own creamy Fifty-Five—but we don't go quite so far as to adopt all the brewers and patent medicine makers, all the getters of millions, without respect to who, or what they are. Now in England the door is tight shut against many sorts and orders of men and women, but a golden key invariably unlocks it. The new "cabal" will hardly shake the Western half of the world from its poise, since those who are without money have no chance of getting in on any terms even if they should care to do it, while those who have money and are willing to pay the piper may snap their fingers at boycotts. British "society"—that is, the smarter phase of it—would have a dull time these days without the stimulus and support it finds in American money—a fact not creditable either to England or America.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst; Lady White, Viscountess Ermouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:- When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

AFRICAN NATURE NOTES.

Mr. Selous has been well advised to commit to a book ("African Nature Notes and Reminiscences," by F. C. Selous, with a foreword by President Roosevelt) his recollections of natural history in connection with the big game of Africa. There is still a branch of zoological science which may be called by the nearly discarded title of "natural history" instead of biology; and although the latter is the more important type of research, biologists are probably the first to desire to couple with their knowledge of the body of the dead organism accurate information as to its life habits; for this must evidently furnish the necessary explanation of peculiarity of structure, while being frequently an additional aid to classification. Mr. Selous has long been celebrated as one of the first among big-game hunters and collectors for a period of something like thirty years. He and a few like him have enormously increased our knowledge of the world's larger mammalian fauna. Unfortunately he has few compeers in proportion to the army of useless game slaughterers who are devastating the world and destroying what remains of its notable birds and mammals. The national collection in the British Museum is an eloquent testimony to the fact that many victims of Mr. Selous's unerring rifle have not died in vain, have not been killed uselessly. At the same time, his pursuit of big and small game in South and East Africa, Asia Minor, and in America has been accompanied by most careful note taken as to the life-habits of the creatures he pursued.

In the book under review, the two preliminary chapters call into question theories as to the protective coloration of mammals and birds, and the value of supposed recognition marks. President Roosevelt joins with Mr. Selous in somewhat decrying the cogency of theories in vogue. It would seem to the reviewer that both writers were a little querulous in their desire to differ from a number of established authorities on zoology (most of them field naturalists also). The coloration and marking of living creatures—let us say for the moment beasts and birds—arises from such a complication of causes that it can only as yet be explained partially, and by a variety of reasons. One of these is that the greater magnificence of appearance in the male serves to attract the notice and compliance of the female. This has been contested by some writers, but it still remains a valid theory. The most important explanation, however, yet advanced for the color or markings of the majority of animals is that their appearance is thereby adapted to their surroundings, and enables them either as pursuer or pursued to escape observation. It would seem to the reviewer that in the main few persons who have studied wild life can refuse to believe in the existence and practical value of protective or assimilative coloration. Who for example, that has seen a bittern amongst the reeds and tree stumps can refuse to believe that for some purpose best known to itself the creature is posing in such a way that its marking, colouring and attitude deceive the eye of everything that is not a bittern? Even the magnificent crimson and blue-green bee-eaters of tropical Africa have a way of perching on bare bushes so that they exactly resemble large crimson flowers. The precise purpose in this deception is no doubt to attract insect on which they pounce. The reviewer has witnessed this deception repeatedly, thinking at a little distance that he was gazing at a magnificent example of an Erythrina shrub in full flower until the flowers flew away.

Mr. Selous repudiates the idea that giraffes can find any advantage in resembling tree trunks that have been blasted by lightning, as they do invariably when they are immobile and holding their necks very erect. The reviewer can ever that in Eastern Equatorial and South-west Africa he has been repeatedly deceived (although his sight is good enough to be compared with that of a negro) by this appearance of the giraffe sentries. They were old males or females, whose coloring at the distance seemed resolved into black and white, and they appeared remarkably to resemble the trukes of the acacia trees that have been blasted by lightning and stripped by storms. Innumerable other cases of deception in coloration on the part of large and small game could be cited. Mr. Selous asks what use it is, since the carnivora almost invariably hunt by scent and at night, He seems to forget that the most dangerous of all carnivores is man, predatory man, and that man has co-existed with most modern types of birds and beasts for hunderds of thousand of years, back to the end of the Tertiary period at any rate, quite long enough for giraffes, antelope, deer, and innumerable other beasts (and birds) to have developed a special aptitude and cunning for evading his observation. For man, since even before he was truly man, has invariably hunted by *sight*, and not by scent.

It is scarcely necessary to state that Mr. Selous's notes on the life-history of the lion, the spotted hyena, the Cape buffalo, and the rhinoceros are interesting, original, and obviously true. This is no second-hand information; a good deal of it, moreover, is quite novel. Mr. Selous discountenances the idea that the lion advances on his prey by tremendous leaps; rather (according to him) it comes rushing on all four legs as a dog might do, and uses its teeth for the death-stroke in preference to a blow or tearing with the paw and claws. The advantage of the curved claws and strength of limb would rather lie in their enabling the lion to hold on to his prey while the great canine teeth severed arteries and pierced brain cases or spinal columns. The lion, he thinks, developed its mane in the colder climate of Europe or Western Asia before it followed the big game into Africa (the last refuge of the latter, before the advancing power of Neolithic man.) But if protection fron cold and wet be the inducement which led to the development of a mane in the male lion, how about the lioness? The more probable explanation is that the mane of the lion arose both as a male ornament and as a protection for the throat and chest in sexual combats with other males.

The author's notes on the fluctuations of the abundance and distribution of the tsetse fly and its correlation with the abundance or scarcity of the buffalo are important contributions to a subject of great economic importance. His remarkable sporting adventures are the more thrilling because of their obvious truth, and the quiet style of narration. The last chapter in the book is as valuable as any in a work which is interesting from beginning to end. It is devoted to the Bushmen of South Africa—more especially the Masarwa dwelling on the verge of the Pechuana countries.—H. H. Johnston, in "Nature."

DARJEELING MAIL CASE.

Original Sentence Enhanced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

In the Criminal Appellate Judge's High Court, Justices Brett and Ryves delivered judgment in the Darjeeling Mail Assault case to-day.

The sentence on Doorga Charan Sanyal, the accused, has been enhanced from two to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

Lord Morley's Large Question.

Great interest has been aroused by Lord Morley's new volume of essays, forming the fourth series of his "Miscellanies" (Macmillan). Of the seven studies contained in the volume not one has a higher interest than the last essay on "Democracy and Reaction" in which Lord Morley examines Mr. L. T. Hobhouse's remarkable book bearing this title. The following passage is instinct with suggestive inquiry:

It is no mere platitude that we have reached the threshold of a new age. Democracy, Nationality, Socialism, the constitution of the modern State, the standing of the churches—all have come within the attraction of forces heretofore unknown. Science applied to material arts has stimulated production, facilitated transport, multiplied and shortened the channels of communication, made gold as mobile as quicksilver. In different works, the habitable globe has undergone consolidation that only half a century ago would have seemed a miracle. Yet this consolidation, however it may have tended towards liberty and political equality, has by no means tended towards fraternity. The industrial revolution has changed the shape and softened the methods of international rivalry, but hard rivalry remains. It is, again, making civilisation urban, and in England, they say, seventy per cent, of our people live in towns. It has, among other cardinal results, magnified by a hundred eyes and arms that power of high finance which has been called "the most subtle, ubiquitous, and potent of modern political forces." What passes for public opinion all over Europe is penetrated by unseen, unsuspected, and not overscrupulous influences. Your Demos, they say, is only a giant marionette, whose wires are pulled from Vienna, Berlin, Paris, New York, the City of London. Demos is not a living creature, with heart, brain, conscience, or even arms and hands to be called its own; it is a puppet of banks and stock exchanges. This surprising transformation is much more than reaction, much more than simple ebb after flow. Nor can outer changes such as these have swept over the fabric of the world without carrying changes in their train to match, in all the hopes and fear and aims and affections, in all the catalogue of thoughts on right and duty and relation to extra-mundane things and the rest of the deep elements on which at last the reality of the individual man is moulded. Here is far more than the mere swing of reaction.

What is Democracy? When we are told, for instance, that the establishment of Democracy is the great social fact of the Western world between 1830 and, say, 1875, has this been something or nothing more than a political fact? What are the moral bearings of it; can there be a political fact without them? Is Democracy only a form of government, or is it a state of society and a name for all those social agencies of which form of government is no more than one? Is it only decentralisation, a shifting of the centre of administrative gravity, or a sublime baptismal conversion to a new faith? Is it only the sovereignty of the people, or one of the secrets of general civilisation? Do you mean simply escape from feudalism, and the establishment of trial by jury, responsibility of the executive, spiritual independence, no taxation without representation? Do you mean a doctrine or a force; constitutional parchment or a glorious evangel; perfected machinery for the wire-puller, the party tactician, the spoilsman, and the boss, or the high and stern ideals of a Mazzini or a Tolstoi?

No answer, at once concise and comprehensive to this question seems attainable. Democracy, said Mazzini, is "the progress of all through all, under the leadership of the best and the wisest." The words are eloquent, but they demand analysis, and they would hardly stand it without much elucidation. Every syllable hides a pitfall. The ideal may be exalted and may be just, but the facts of life, of Nature, and of history are fatally against it. Are we to seek the democratic principle in Bentham's formula, that "everybody is to count for one, and nobody for more than one"? Are those right who describe the true democratic principle as meaning that none shall have power over the people, and complain that this is perversely taken to mean that, one shall be able to restrain or elude the people?

ARRIVALS.

Per S.S. "Caledonia," August 7.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Caledonia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bluett, Mr C R
Cooke, Mr J B
Four native Orderly Officers
Four Batmen
Miley, Dr W K
Montgomery, Mr Victor
Robinson, Mr A L C

EROM MARSEILLES.

Bannerjee Mr
Cater, Mr A N L
Cassim Shah, Lt
Cook, Mr J B
Darley, Capt W H
Ferguson, Mr J W
Ffrench-Mullen, Mr D
Forbes, Hon G S
Gamble, Lt-Col
Godfrey, Mr C T
Johnston, Mr R
Kennedy, Mrs F
King, Lt G H
Lascelles, Lt R H
Luke, Mr J H
Madden, Mr
Pann, Mr E M
Saunders, Capt E H
Schaefer, Mr and Mrs F and child
Tullock, Brig-Gen G W
White, Miss E
Wood, Mrs and Miss

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Nera," August 6.

Passengers to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Nera" to-day from V. Dock, shed No. 6. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the shed at 1 p. m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting Station, at 11-30 a.m., with all their baggage:—

Antonio Mr F
Achand, Mr
Baptist, Mr H
Bhavsar, Mr D
Basu, Mr S K
Barratt, Col and Mrs W
Bernard, Mr
Blanc and child, Mr and Mrs
Peiat, Mr
Balleamger Mr
Bartoli and 4 children, Mr and Mrs
Bacon, Mr
Benham Mr S
O'Connor, Mr
Cansey, Mr H
Capy, Mr
Couloigner, Mr
Choras Mr J R
Delattre, Mr
Danjon, Mr
Ferrand, Mr
Gauderic and baby, Mr and Mrs
Gandin, Mr J
Hall, Mr H
Hakim, Mr A
King, Mr E R
Kerbion, Mr
Kergarant, Rev Father
Lerante Mr and child,
Leandry Mr
Lestrat, Mr N
Meyer, Mr O
Maillot, Miss
Martin, Mr
Mayer, Mrs L
Morvan, Mr
Pasteur, Mr
Pellissier, Mr
Punh, Mr N
Renand Mr
Roschangan, Mr
Roth, Mr J
Rergeat, Rev Father
Ratto, Mr A P
Rubbert, Mr and Mrs, 2 girls and boy
Sealy, Capt G O F
Jawan Singh, Mr
Schaak, Mr J S
Sathay, Mr V D
Silva, Mr M A dos Santos
Viaudier, Mr
Vernal, Mr M S

ADEN

Mrs Lucien and 3 children,

AN ALCHEMIST'S FORMULA FOR MAKING GOLD.

The possibility of transmuting one metal into another is not looked upon with scorn by modern chemists. Theoretically some of them seem now almost willing to grant it although practically we are as far from it as ever. The alchemists had no doubts whatever, and were even ready with precise directions for gold-making; but these appear to modern metallurgists to be largely recipes for making alloys that look more or less like gold. One of these, couched in curious mystical phrases, is given in "Cosmos" (Paris, March 28th), together with a suggested elucidation. Says this paper:—

"At a time when the terrible malady known as 'gold fever' seems to be breaking out anew, it will not perhaps be uninteresting to note a curious recipe for making gold, which doubtless tried the wisdom and patience of more than one alchemist of the fourteenth century.

"'God' says Armand de Villeneuve (a French alchemist and physician who was born about 1240 and died in 1313), 'has deigned, as he inspires those whom he wishes, to reveal to me the excellent secret of the philosophers, though I merit it not. Hide, friendly reader, this book in thy breast and never place it in the hands of the impious, for it contains the whole secret. This pearl must not be cast before swine, for it is the gift of God. Whoso reveals this secret is accursed and shall die of an apoplexy.'

"Despite these recommendations and threats, we shall reveal this secret textually, and, after all, it is the worth quite as much as that of Lemoine for making diamonds. Here it is:

"'Know, my son, that in this chapter I shall teach thee the preparation of the Philosophers' Stone.

"'As the world was lost through woman, it is necessary also that it should be saved by her. For this reason, take the mother, place her in bed with her eight sons; watch her; she must do strict penance until she be washed of all her sins. Then she will give to the world a son who will sin. Signs have appeared in the sun and in the moon; seize this son and chastise him, so that pride may not ruin him. This done, replace him in his bed and when thou seest that he is in his right mind seize him anew and give him to the Jews to be crucified. The Sun being thus crucified, the Moon will be no longer seen, the veil of the temple will be rent and there will a great earthquake. Then it is time to use much fire, and a spirit that shall deceive the whole world will be seen to arise.'

"Doubtless, at first sight, this mystical language seems to be nothing but a farrago of nonsense. Nevertheless, on examination, we shall find that it is a perfectly definite meaning and that it indicates only intelligible and realizable processes. The task is to get at the real meaning."

This is how one of Armand de Villeneuve's commentators, Mr. Tamburin, interprets this recipe: "Take the 'mother,'" that is to say, mercury (the "mother of metals"); place her in her bed (crucible) with her eight sons (the eight metals, lead, antimony, iron, tip, etc.); "watch her"—that is, keep careful watch of the crucible until the fusion is complete. "Then she will give to the world a son who will be sinful;" in other words, the mass will assume a pronounced yellow colour in the upper part, due to a mixture of lead oxide and lead chlorate. The "sinful son" is the "gold" that is still to be purified. The "signs in the sun and moon" refer to the colours of gold and silver (designated as "sun" and "moon," by the alchemists) in the mixture, the latter due to the fused antimony. "Grasp the son and chastise him"; that is, remove the "gold" from the crucible, "that he may not be lost through pride," that is, be not puffed up by apparent success, for a slight mistake may spoil the result. On removal, mass is to be beaten or pounded (chastised). Then it is replaced in its bed (the crucible), and when it has regained its senses (been melted again) it is given to the Jews (treated with nitre and carbon, or "black flux") to be crucified (reduced.) Then "the moon shall be no more seen, the veil of the temple will be rent, and there will be a great earthquake"; that is, there will be a great commotion in the crucible, and the veil (the metallic crust or "caput mortuum") that covers the molten contents will be broken and cast out. "Then it is time to use much fire"; that is the tin and lead will become inflamed and the antimony will volatilize with a white and scintillant light (the "spirit" appearing). This "spirit" will contain the gold, according to the recipe, and it will form a pure metallic mass at the bottom of the crucible. The writer of the note in "Cosmos" concludes by remarking that any one who wishes may try this recipe, but that he is not willing to guarantee its success.

FOOTBALL.

The Rugby Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 5.

The Gloucesters, the holders of the Rugby League Trophy, arrived on Monday, from Lahore, under Lieutenant C. H. Tweedie.

The team is said to be a strong one, and they have great expectations, claiming both the League Trophy and Cup.

A WAR Office letter has been circulated showing the revised conditions of service in the West African Field Force and the new rates of pay approved under the Colonial Government. Service in the Field Force will count towards pension, and warrant officers and non-commissioned officers desirous of transferring have to be under twenty-five years of age, and to be single or widowers, must hold not less than a second-class certificate of education, and must be of temperate habits. In the Royal Art. company sergeant-majors are rated at 162*l.* a year with 24*l.* per year duty pay, sergeants getting 144*l.* and 138*l.* according to grade. In the Infantry the sergeant-major is rated at 156*l.* with 36*l.* a year duty pay, the same being the rates of quartermaster-sergeants. Armourer-sergeants are rated are 228*l.* a year and farrier-sergeants at 200*l.*, a colour-sergeant's pay being laid down at 120*l.* with 24*l.* a year duty pay. In addition every warrant and non-commissioned officer is to receive 2*s.* 6*d.* a day in place of rations for each day's service in West Africa and a free kit. The period of service is one year, which may be extended to a period of five years, after which reversion to a British regiment is compulsory.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE BHUDDIST "MONK" IN LONDON.

A Repudiation from Burma.

It will be remembered that some two months ago or so the London papers published lengthy and picturesque accounts of the arrival in London of the Scottish Bhuddist from Burma on a mission of some kind or other. Apparently the event must have been made known to the London press beforehand in some way for the reporters were all down at the docks ready to interview the interesting visitor before he left the ship. His name was given as Allen Bennett Macgregor and his official designation as "Bikkhu Ananda Mattriya," and he was accompanied by a band of disciples, among whom were certain Burmese ladies. The London newspaper reports having been reproduced in Burma, "Truth" has been asked to publish the following communication on the subject from the President of the Buddhist Tract Society in Rangoon.

Buddhist Tract Society. Bassein, June 2, 1908. Sir,—A gentleman, by the name of Mr, Allen Bennett Macgregor, otherwise "Bikkhu" (ordained mendicant) Ananda Mattriya, some time ago arrived in England with a flourish of rhetoric, which astonishes the Buddhists in Burma, who have read the reprots of his arrival in England that were published in the English newspapers and were reprinted in the papers of this province. If you will kindly publish the following few lines commenting on that event you will correct the misleading impression that the reports alluded to have had on the minds of readers in England,and please the whole body of Burmese Buddhists in Burma. In the first place, there is reallyno such thing as a priest in Buddhism, and the use of the word is a misnomer; but to enter into the argument would fill too much of your space on this occasion. Suffice it to say, there are ordained hpoongyis (sacred teachers), miscalled priests and bikkhus (mendicants, who beg their bread). Permit me to quote from page 24 of the recoguised "Translation from a Pali MS. (Upasampada-Kammavaca), being the Buddhist Manual of the Form and Manner of ordering of priests and deacons," which last words are misnomers for "hpoongyis" and "bikkhus." "This work is translated by J. F. Dickson, M. A., and was published at the Monastery, Venice, 1881. In this ceremony, the chief hpoongyi, before the assembled nine other hpoongyis sima (or ordination hall), questions the candidate as to his bodily ailments, if any and he specifically mentions several of those diseases which bar a candidate from being ordained such as leprosy epilepsy, etc.; and among them is asthma. The chief hpoongyi asks, "Are you free from asthma?" and if so, the candidate answers "Yes Lord." The candidate must also be free from debt and free from military service among other things.

Now, some of the good people in Europe who are total strangers to Eastern lands and know nothing of the happenings in Burma, may be surprised at being informed that Ananda Mattriya is not generally recognised here as a properly ordained mendicant and he has been turned out from three monasteries in this province—one in Akyab and two in Rangoon.

Still, he wore the yellow robe, and was the guest of certain wealthy Burmese (a lady in Rangoon and a family in Insein), in whose houses he lived for a considerable time. He edited a very fine work, published quarterly, entitled "Buddhism," for a year and a half, issuing six numbers, each copy of every edition being sold at two rupees (2s. 8d. each), the advertisements also being paid for by firms; and the public subscription raised, before starting this work, amounted to Rs. 22,000 (twenty-two thousand rupees, or £1.655).

According to the tenets of Buddhism in Burma, it is absolutely unprecedented for any hpoongyi or bikkhu, to turn his back upon his mother or his sister, or any woman in the world who greets him respectfully; and Buddhists are surprised at reading the claptrap in the English newspaper reports about Ananda Mattriya meeting his own sister on his arriving in London.

Coming to the facts of Buddhist priests in Europe, let me inform your readers that U. Wimala (now in the Tavoy Monastery, Rangoon), a hpoongyi of over twenty years' standing, was in England as a so-called priest dressed in his yellow robes, for one whole year, studying the English language twelve years ago. Two or three Cingalese Buddhist hpoongyis, in their yellow robes also to my knowledge, resided several years in England, but for the moment I cannot give particulars of them. A few years ago I travelled, as a Buddhist priest, from Burma to Japan and there adopted the rites of the Northern Church and I there met Dr. Bunjyo Nanjio, who was seven years at Oxford, at a Buddhist priest, and there were a dozen others from time to time. At this moments there are probably twenty other Buddhist priests in Europe, and it is simply ridiculous nonsense for Ananda Mattriya to "pose" in the way the reports in the newspapars attribute to him.—Yours faithfully.

U. DHAMMALOKA,
President of the Buddhist Tract Society
Rangoon.

THE FRUIT AND NUT DIET.

What it is, and how to Adopt it.

If fairly strong, says Mr. John A. R. Gray (the Scottish Health Reformer), one may launch out into a fruit and nut diet all at once. But for most people it is best to adopt this excellent form of food gradually and by the stages to be recommended presently. To get thoroughly accustomed to the new diet will take from five to six months. At first it may seem very unsatisfactory and unsatisfying. But one must keep on and give it a fair trial. The body will gradually become habituated to it and the old vitiated taste disappear.

The palate becomes educated so as to appreciate the beautiful natural flavours in a way it has never done before. The renovating, hardening, and invigorating of the body will follow. The mind will brighten. One will then have found by experiment a pure natural, and health-bringing food. And if health be the wealth "par excellence" this will more than compensate for any sacrifice or self-denial experienced at the outset.

THE ECONOMY OF THE FRUIT DIET.

Health will be the first consideration in adopting this new food and that without regard to cost. When it is restored, economy may be taken into account. But the fruitarian diet cannot be accounted an expensive one in any case. Buying ordinary fruit and nuts in fairly large quantities, the cost per day for an adult should not exceed one shillings If high class-fruit is used the amount might reach two shillings or more. The exact cost will depend on the quality. Fresh home-grown produce, if obtainable, is preferable to foreign.

There are other economies arising out of this way of living. By it an enormous amount of labour is saved in the household, particularly in cooking. Besides a little daily baking or stewing of apples, etc., all that remains to be done is to simmer dried fruit, say twice a week. With the large decrease in cooking goes a large decrease in the coal or gas bill.

Fresh juicy fruit is largely distilled water, and, consequently, little liquid of any kind is required with fruitarian food. Nuts are highly concentrated food, and in many cases do not go well with bread and other starchy material. But when eaten without the accompaniment of these, and thoroughly masticated, nuts are easily enough digested. Fruits, such as apples, bananas,figs, and dates, are practically perfect foods, and can each, alone, give all the sustenance the body requires. It will be found best to purchase dried fruits by the box, as they keep best in their first package.

The best method of cooking dried prunes, peaches, apricots, etc., is first to rinse the fruit clean in cold water. Immediately after place in a dish with just enough water to cover, and allow it to soak for twelve hours, adding more water if the fruit rises above the surface on swelling. Thereafter pour the fruit and water (do not throw away or exchange this water, as it is valuable) into a cooking vessel and place on the back part of the stove or other heating apparatus. Allow it to simmer four or six hours, coming to a boil occasionally. During the cooking add sugar to taste. When prepared in this way dried fruits have a flavour and appearance not obtainable by any other method of cooking. They may be used either hot or cold—preferably cold.

THE KIND OF MEAL RECOMMENDED.

The following quantities of food or their equivalents are quite sufficient for a grown-up man or woman per day:—

5oz. shelled nuts.
12oz. dried fruit.
2 1/2lb. fresh or ripe fruit.

The nuts used may be walnuts, filberts, cob, hazel, brazil, Barcelona, or any other. The dried fruits are such as prunes, apples, apricots and peaches. Any kind of fresh or ripe fruit may be used. The food named may be divided into three meals taken at the usual hours, or into two meals taken, one at or near noon, and the other at five or six in the evening.

The change to the fruitarian diet should be made gradually and in stages. Starts by substituting some good ripe fruit for the customary breakfast materials continuing the other meals as usual. Next displace the evening dinner or tea. Instead of the ordinary food, begin by eating a dozen brazil or walnut, chewing them into pulp one at a time. Follow this up with a nice plate of stewed prunes (say a dozen) with the juice. Then negotiate a couple of bananas. End up with apples or dates. Continue these two fruitarian meals for a fortnight. Then comes the full or the ordinary mid-day repast. In addition, to fruit—fresh or stewed—have a little boiled rice, whole wheat loaf or whole wheat biscuit. At the end of another fortnight the rice and bread may be stopped, or may be continued if only small quantities are used.

If liquids are felt necessary nothing better can be used than home-made lemonade fruit preparations and uncooked milk. Determine before starting to give this diet at least two months' conscientious trial. Be exact. Read the directions again and again so as to thoroughly understand what you require to do.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Chinese Indifference to the New Law.

Writing on July 16th on the subject of Chinese indifference to the opium laws the "Straits Times" said:—

There is always more or less of a difficulty to get idependent evidence of the actual steps China is taking to give effect to the Edict ordering the suppression of the opium habit. In our China exchanges we have seen nothing to show that the growth of the opium poppy is being restricted, and the statements with regard to the enforcements of the Edict in regard to smoking are contradictory. It may be that they are not so contradictory as they look, for the enforcement appers to depend upon the caprice of the officials, and the officials follow different courses. A correspondent of the Hongkong "Daily Press" has been making a short tour in the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, and his views are written apparently with impartiality. He says that as a matter of fact, even in some of the larger Treaty Ports, little or no notice has been taken of the opium laws. "It is true," he writes, "that some measures have been taken in Canton and its vicinity in the suppression of opium smoking by the officials but no systematic methods have yet been adopted; no department has been established exclusively for the purpose; no special officer has been appointed to enforce the opium Edicts; and no organisation to search and punish those who smoke opium illicitly." If what he says is true, we cannot see why anybody should resort to illicit smoking—that is smoking without a license. If all that is needed is a license, then there is not likely to be any diminution of opium-smoking. The wealthier men, however fearing no doubt that registration will lead to squeezing, are taking out licenses in the names of their servants, and a few heavy smokers, we are told, have half-a-dozen licenses in various names, so that they are able to satisfy their own craving and that of their friends. All this is delightfully Chinese. The correspondent of "Daily Press" writes: "I cannot understand the object of the Government in issuing these futile and mock licenses. I can realise the sense of issuing a license bearing the proper name of the holder, with his photograph attached to it, for the inspection of the police in order to identify the smoker. [In Canton, spasmodic demonstration by the anti-opium society often acts as an impetus and reminds the

SUMMER SALES.

[BY A HUSBAND.]

My wife went to town one morning this week to attend the summer sales. She asked me for a blank cheque, but I drew the line at a fiver. She said that would be more than enough, but somehow I fancied her face fell. She looked very bright and fresh and nice and I told her so. I also proceeded to deduce the notion that, her present frocks being so extremely becoming, why venture upon untried seas of new ones? But she did not cotton to this hint at all. As for me, I had the melancholy pleasure of escorting her to Victoria. I was influenzic and rheumatic, and a limp misery in general. So I wired a grave bulletin to the office. It was a case of "This little pig went to market—this little pig stayed at home." I have always wondered why the marketing pig cried "Week! week! week!" all the way home. It seemed quite unreasonable. But I know now. She said she would be home at lunch-time, but she wasn't. Afternoon tea came in, which she always avers to be the only decent meal of the day. If ever you can get an excuse for staying at home on a weekday, you will know how women can ruin their digestions on crumpets and "petits fours"—not to mention cucumber sandwiches and cakes rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and tea so strong that it could easily beat Hackenschmidt. However, there was tea, in all its usual seductiveness—and my wife was absent. Of course she could get tea in town: so I didn't bother. But when that very witching hour of seven thirty approached, at which we eat our frugal meal in some sort of changed apparel, well then, I began to look up the times of trains—there are any amount of them—and to harbour horrid conjectures as to what might have happened to her. She "is" so reckless about crossing streets. All women are. Have you ever noticed that? They cross at a tangent, or on a slant, skew wise, the longest way—anyhow but the obvious straight across route. They make a regular rigmarole out of a plain unvarnished tale: and policemen, and cyclists, and chauffeurs, and drivers must hate women like poison for the risks they make them run. "Mais que voulez-vous? C'est comme ça." It is too late in the day to think of altering women.

I was just about to sit down to my miserable, melancholy dinner—after all, it spoils it to keep it hot, and it's uneatable if it gets cold—when I heard my wife come in. She did not go upstairs to change—she did not fly to the nursery, after her invariable custom, to see how many bumps the babes had managed to achieve while the protection of her presence was removed. That's another thing about women. They can trust a nurse to look after the children the whole blessed day, and never go near them. But if they are out of the house for half an hour they jump to the conclusion that the children can't exist in any possible safety without them. And they seize an unconscious infant in the arms of maternal solicitude squeezing it horribly—you can tell that by its face—and annoying it very much by interrupting its play and swishing down its brick castles with skirts and they fuss—how they do fuss! But this is a digression. My wife came in, as I was saying.

She walked straight into the dining-room, and flooped down in an easy chair. She was wet, draggled, muddy; her hair was very much out of its usual contours; she was pale, with excited eyes, and her arms hung flabbily, as if there were no strength in them. On her knee was a pile of little tissue-papers rolls and parcels, very squashy and badly rained-upon. They fell down one by one to the hearthrug, and she made no attempt to pick them up. She was past speech, beyond movement. She simply stared at me with her large excited eyes, and obviously expected commiseration. . . . . It took half-an-hour and two liqueurs to pick her up sufficiently for anything more than monosyllables. I was rather frightened at first. I thought she had experienced some fearful shock or come comparatively unharmed out of some ghastly accident. I reassured her as to the well-being of the nursery: and she smiled feebly. I took off her sopping coat and hat and sent for dry shoes for her. She made no resistance. Eventually she coaxed down some dinner—more than I did: I hadn't the heart for any.

About nine p. m. she began to talk (this sounds like one of those "Baby" chronicles in white vellum, so assiduously kept by proud young mothers), and gradually I received a species of enlightenment. Of course you know what women are: they begin at the wrong end of a subject and you have to lead them painfully back to the beginning. Or they begin in the middle, and talk all round it, and you never get any further. Or they begin at the right end for once, and suddenly fly off into space, and leave you floundering. If this is the way they do their shopping, I am not surprised at the alarming increase in the number of our lunatic asylums. There isn't a draper's assistant in creation who could cope with them: and when I consider the average draper's assistant of the "Kipps" type, and think how hopelessly handicapped from the start he is, trying to find out what they "do" want—. But this, again, is a digression. As far as I can comprehend the causes of my wife's debacle, they are like this. (By the way, she considered herself extremely successful. It was only that she had physically succumbed in the very moment of victory.) Well, she went out with a fiver, as I have said (and, I suppose, some loose silver of her own), prepared to make it do the work of a twenty-pound note at least—the optimism of women is as extraordinary as their arithmetic. She intended to purchase x yards of material for the babes' holiday frocks, x yards of silk for her blouse, a fiveguinea Paris model hat reduced to nineteen-and-elevenpence-half-penny (I know, because I saw it marked in one of her sale catalogues), a lace collar at exactly half-price, whatever that may be. A summer coat in tussore, which would do either for theatres or races—not that we ever go to either, now that I think of it. I'm not sure about the tussore part, but names of materials are immaterial. Some cushions covered with stuff that was originally six-and-six a yard, but owing to the inclement season had been reduced at a tremendous sacrifice. And other things too numerous to mention.

Well, I quite expected her to return with tablecloths, boots and shoes and a bale of chiffon or something else equally irrelevant to her original scheme. One always credits women with that sort of volte face. Though, indeed, I knew a man who, after laboriously economising for six months to buy a new great-coat, went out with the money in his pocket, looked at all sorts of great-coats in windows, tried on a few, and ended by getting—a pair of opera-glasses. Moses and the shagreen spectacles, in the "Vicar of Wakefield," were not to be compared with this. However, my wife had actually brought off several coups. She had been heaved, shoved, and nearly trampled on at one big shop she had been locked out and had to wait two hours to get into another at all. She had not been able to procure food, lest, while she was indulging the flesh, the precious bargains she had asterisked in her sales-list might disappear untimely. She had had heated passages of words with other competitors; had snatched and been snatched from: had summoned the Solomon of a shop-walker to adjudicate regarding the Paris hat which another woman was ready to consign to perdition rather than yield to my wife. But she had emerged with a whole skin, morally and physically: and next day she called on me to admire the coat in tussore (if it was tussore) the Paris hat, one cushion (all she could run to), and the lace collar, and the stuff to clothe the babes withall. She mentioned incidentally that other things were coming, but she had not enough ready money—they must be paid for on delivery. It appears I might as well have provided the blank cheque after all. But when she was about to expound the beauty of her chef d'oeuvre, her trophy of successful bargaining, the Paris hat, suddenly her eyes went fixed and glassy. It was so hideous that I was hardly surprised. She turned it over and over—stared at it with growing incredulous horror—and burst into tears. "It isn't my hat at all!" she sobbed, "quite different. I wouldn't have this thing at a gift. That other woman must have taken my hat away with her!" Tableau. I don't think she will ever recover this blow—until she has talked herself dumb about it. I dare say you know the old riddle about the difference between a honeycomb and a honeynoon: "One is a lot of little cells, and the other is one big sell." The latter succinct description, in my opinion, would apply admirably to summer sales.

TONGA.

A curious little island is Tonga, writes R. W. Reid in a contemporary. It lies north from New Zealand, and near the better known Fijis. The area is small and the native population does not exceed 20,000. Palm trees abound, the sky is ever bright and sunny: it is a place were life is placid, where the excitement of the West is unknown, where man's daily food may be obtained for the trouble of collecting it.

Tonga, though a British protectorate and a State under the jurisdiction of a Governor (Sir Everard im Thurn), has its own King, his Majesty George Tubou the Second. Further, it possesses its own Parliament, its own Prime Minister, and its own Privy Council. In spite of its small extent, and its large number of Government officials, four years ago the administration was, found to be in a bad way indeed. Sir Everard im Thurn, when he began to straighten out the tangled affairs of the little kingdom, found £16 in the Treasury and a public debt of £4,000. Several officials were dismissed from the King's service and the Premier was banished. Then an era of prosperity began for the Tongans. At the end of last year the credit balance was not less than £20,000. The revenue is derived from poll tax land tax, Customs, fines, council fees, etc., much the same as in larger countries.

And Tonga has its nobility. The nobles are the descendants of the more powerful chiefs who were on the islands when they were seized and over-run by the King's father, Fatafehi. Obviously a diplomat Fatafehi gratified the chiefs' pride by creating them nobles, "the same as in England," he informed them, and by establishing a Parliament wherein they could sit and make laws for the good government of their country. The remuneration was fixed at the rate of £30 per annum. The present Prime Minister at Tonga is Mateialana, who is a fine stamp of a man shrewd and highly intelligent. But the Tongans are not satisfied with one King: they have the King who rules and the King whom they in a sense, worship. King George is the ruling King; his father Fatefehi may be termed the spiritual King. The latter is now eighty years of age. It is a common sight to see the Tongans go down on their knees in making obeisance to this excellent old man. King George is clever and cultivated and is greatly admired both by his subjects and by the white residents in the islands.

The Tongans are probably the most intelligent of all the darkskinned races, not excepting even the Maoris of New Zealand. They are particularly receptive in all that touches education. In music they excel. An English merchant informed the present writer that he had seven native clerks in his office, any of whom, if handed the score of the latest opera produced in London, would unfalteringly sing the music off at sight. And the majority of men and women are the owners of beautiful voices. Every clerk in the Government service has to be proficient in shorthand, so that when any of the number is called upon to act as clerk of the Court he is always able to take a verbatim note of the proceedings. And that is on a little island near the centre of the South Pacific! The present Chief Justice of Tonga is a white man, Mr. Robert Louis Skeen, but all the magistrates are natives, and they administer the law with much tact and with perfect impartiality.

The white population of Tonga numbers about 500. For the most part the whites are traders. Although the nobles are the lords of the land, freehold is non-existent, and no part of the estate may be sold. Every Tongan is bound to take up a certain block of land, and plant it, and for each block they pay the Government 36s. per year, and the noble of the district 4s. With something less than a month's work per year the Tongan can plant sufficient cocoa plants, and gather enough copra to last him and his family in food for the year. As he bothers little about clothes two weeks' more work enables him to provide all that he and his family require in the way of raiment. Should he absolutely decline to undertake the few weeks of labour, the breadtree and many other fruits are there to supply him with abundant sustenance. Copra pays well at £8 a ton, so that at the present time, when it is commanding £17, the Tongan is revelling in wealth, leisure, and luxury. When Sir Everard im Thurn took over the control, the liquor trouble was serious. There was a great deal too much drinking in the island. It was no uncommon thing to come across a native Government official lying drunk outside the door of his office. But there has been a remarkable reformation, and no scenes of drunken debauchery now offend the eye. Under the new laws no native may be supplied with intoxicating liquor unless he has a permit issued by the Chief of the Police. That official is Botutele, whose name by the way, has proved too suggestive for the whites, who invariably allude to him under the unkind pseudonym of Bottle. But Botutele is an energetic official, and very few secret festivities will take place without the fact reaching his knowledge. If any native, minus his permit, is found drinking or in the possession of liquor he is fined £20: Botutele never allows extenuating circumstances to influence the Court. When a European is the offender, he is dealt with by the High Commissioner's Court, and may be fined anything from £10 up to £50. The Church is a powerful influence in the lives of the Tongans, In former years the Wesllyan was the dominant religious element in that part of the Pacific. Now to a great extent it has been superseded by the Free Church of Tonga which was founded mainly by the famous missionary clergyman, the Rev. Shirley Baker.

Associated with him was the Rev. M. Watkins' who is still president of the Church; he is also chaplain to the King, a position which carries with it a salary of £200 a year. The Tongans, like the majority of the South Sea Islanders who have been brought under the sway of the missionaries, are faithful churchgoers. The income of the Tongan Church is understood to reach a maximum of not less than £500 per annum. The magnificent climate of Tonga, by new comers, is always declared to be the finest in the world. The scenery everywhere is striking and beautiful. Near at hand across summer seas, is Samoa, once the home of Robert Louis Stevenson. Much that was written from Vailima might have come from Tonga, especially that relating to the sweetness and freshness of the dawns, to the ever-brooding silence, to the "far-away murmur of the Pacific."

BY THE WAY.

MORE CARLYLE LETTERS.

Three unpublished letters by Carlyle are printed in the "Revue Germanique." They are addressed to Dr. Julius, of Hamburg, whose acquaintance Carlyle made in Edinburgh, and who helped him to import books at the time whem he was making his living by translating German fiction. Some of the books went temporarily astray in the Customs House; whereupon Carlyle exclaims: It is thus that the most cunning contrivances of mortals are dissipated into vanity, and gross officers of Customs can frustrate the most kind exertions of friends. Yet I must beg you to pardon those Boetian persons, as I have long since done; they knew not the mischief they were occasioning, or the good they were preventing. Later, when Dr. Julius was staying with Mrs. Sarah Austin in Bayswater, Carlyle sent a message inviting him to breakfast at Chelsea. "Tell him we breakfast at eight," he writes; but it is not known whether Dr. Julius cared to turn out so early in the morning.

CARLYLE AND HIS LITERARY CONTEMPORARIES.

One of the letters to Dr. Julius, dated 1827, contains some literary news and gossip: The commercial world seems again gathering vigour. In the literary world there is nothing doing. Our poets are silent, and nothing is heard for the time but the chirping of a thousand thousand sparrows in the light printwork of the dawn. Southey is sunk in the "Catholic Question," Milman has written a frosty "dramatic poem" which he calls "Anne Boleyn." Scott is printing his "Life of Napoleon," which is expected soon. . . . He is said also to be engaged in a new novel, the scene of which is Edinburgh. Have you heard of Dugald Stewart's late volume of Philosophy? He is now our sole living psychologist—an old man above seventy a truly venerable person. Carlyle also draws his correspondent's attention to the "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater." The author, he remarks, "is a man of real and ruined by opium as he says."

LORD HAWKE.

Lord Hawke, who has just been presented with a testimonial to mark the twenty-fifth year of his captaincy of the Yorkshire cricket team, is an Eton and Cambridge man, and he has captained Yorkshire since 1883. In that period the county broad acres has won the championship seven times, all their successes having been scored since 1893, and, as everyone knows, several years ago their record was one of the wonders of cricket. Apart from playing cricket in England, his lordship has participated in the game all over the world. At different times he has, on cricket errands, visited India, Ceylon, Canada, the United States, the West Indies, and South Africa. Not a brilliant player, Lord Hawke has been essentially a safe player, and a man who has always been disposed to sacrifice himself for the good of the team. He is in his forty-eighth year.

NEW ZEALAND AND MR. SEDDON.

New Zealand can hardly be said to have covered itself with glory in the matter of a memorial to the most famous of its Prime Ministers, the late Mr. Seddon. The final meeting of the committee has just been held, and the sum total of the public subscriptions was reported to be £1,238, and £4'0 of this sum came from the railwaymen, in whose ranks Mr. Seddon started his Colonial career. The Government is going to supplement the public subscription in order to provide a decent statue. One hundred thousand pounds and a grand technical college was the original idea.

HATS FOR HORSES.

Shall horses wear hats in hot weather? M. Lavallard, in a paper of the "Societe Nationale de France," writes: "We took three horses—one with a straw hat, one with a linen hat, and one without any covering—and put maximal thermometers under the two hats and under the forelock of the uncovered horse. Then we took the horses to a sunny spot. The thermometer in the shade marked 78 degrees. After a time the indications were: in the case of the uncovered horse, 89 degrees; the straw-hatted, 98; the linen-hatted, 100." On this evidence, so Mr. Lavallard says, he is against the hats; "they seem to do more harm than good." He thinks it would be much better to moisten the forelock now and then. What have the supporters of straw hats for horses to say?

THE PAPER BAG.

The retail grocers of America, according to a trade organ, use up paper bags to the value of nearly twelve million dollars (£2,400,000) annually. These figures are the more notable, as fifty years ago there was not a single paper-bag factory in the United States. Nowadays there is one manufacturer alone who owns over 2,600 square miles of timberlands, and who controls every step in the process from the tree in the forest to the finished bag. Paper made from spruce-wood has, it seems, displaced jute or Manila paper, which was commonly used for this purpose until recent years.

"THE MISUSE OF HOLIDAYS."

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in the current issue of "T. P.'s Weekly," has an article on "The Misuse of Holidays." Holidays in England, Mr. Chesterton contends, suffer from certain peculiar English weaknesses, which he proceeds to discuss in his characteristic vein. Snobbishness, idolatry of the body confusion of the mind, are amongst the English weaknesses which stand in the way of our proper holiday-making. The English, Mr. Chesterton thinks, have not power enough to let themselves go and be lazy, they have not strength enough to collapse; a holiday is a liberty, a necessary loosening or relaxation. There should be no more reason for a man worrying about his days when on a holiday than about his dreams when he goes to bed.

AN OLD STORY.

The British Vice-Consul in Crete, in his latest report to the Foreign Office, says: It has been urged over and over again in these reports until, were it not of such vital importance, one would almost hesitate to repeat the warning, that British trade will continue to be severely handicapped so long as British firms refuse to send competent travellers, able to make themselves understood and provided with a plentiful stock of patterns such as may be likely to find a sale, and thus follow the example of their German, Italian, and Austro-Hungarian rivals. . . . British commercial houses must understand clearly that it is not sufficient for them to obtain the names of local firms interested in their particular line of business and then flood them with their catalogues, in which the measurements are in yards and inches or the weights in ozts. and lbs., while the price are quoted in pounds, shillings, and pence, all of which are most probably incomprehensible to the small dealer. The result is that the would-be client of British firms turns to a catalogue from, say, a German firm, where he will find probably exactly what he wants, quoted in his own language or under such commercial synonyms as he is acquainted with, and where, moreover, the weights and measurments are given in accordance with the metric system and the prices in decimal coinage, all of which he can understand. Small wonder is it, exclaims the Vice-Consul, that such a dealer places his custom with the house which is so evidently desirous of adapting itself to his wishes.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CLOAKS OF UNLINED SATIN.

No Frenchwoman confuses the functions of a motor coat or dust wrap with those of the light cloak which she dons for extra warmth after the fall of the dew, or slips on over her dainty evening attire when she sips her coffee under the shade of her own chestnuts or beeches writes our Paris Lady correspondent. For the warm summer evenings, the most elegant and also the most useful of mantles to wear over a fragile and lovely gown is made of Liberty satin, and the best of these are as simple as a cloak well can be. The Satin which, as we have grown accustomed to of late, in its various fashionable makes is, however, not the strong, heavy, assertive material our grandmothers loved, which would have required a strong arm and a sharp axe to hew through, and might have stood as erect as a grenadier even without the supporting peg in the wardrobe. The evening cloak of to-day is fashioned of satin as soft as crepe de Chine, as light as a butterfly's wings, while it lies like thistle-down over the sleeves without adding a single crease or wrinkle to the fabric underneath. In its most popular form the cloak consists of two lengths of the satin, thrown across the shoulders, one being flung over the left from the ground in front, to the ground behind and the other over the right in the same way, the width of the satin being sufficient for this straight fold to entirely cover the arm if held out in a horizontal direction. Down the back the selvedges of these two strips are joined together, and under the arms the material is also caught together as high almost as the waist, and then left open.

KHAKI MANTLES WITH GREEN OR BLUE GOWNS.

The decoration of the cloak is a matter left to individual taste, about which there is no arbitration but the seams may be joined by strips of filet lace dyed to exactly match the satin, while the whole effect is greatly enhanced by a piece of lace laid down the shoulder line. Then again the edge of the mantle round the neck and down the fronts should have a lace border, and the whole cloak be lined with mousseline de soie in a lighter shade. As a matter of fact this model has been made by a house here, in a fine khaki shade, the colour which—though not particularly becoming to the sallow skin of the average Frenchwoman—has reached the height and apex of popularity, and makes a very beautiful contrasting note with a gown of Nattier blue or green. A point which should be specially born in mind just now when the news of every trifling change in fashion is of as much importance as the exposure of a State secret, is the fact that none of the cloaks and mantles are lined. The fashionable record of every garment of this kind in "tussor, Liberty" or charmeuse invariably contains the magic words "pas double," to impress the fact that the cloak in question is of the requisite softness, and requires none of the additional weight which would be given to it by the introduction of a substantial lining.

ERMINE AND LACE.

Early as it seems to speak of autumn fashions, all eyes are, nevertheless, turned eagerly towards the great Paris authorities, and numbers of well dressed women make a point of lodging their orders for autumn gowns ond cloaks already. At Grunwaldt's in the Rue de la Paix, some of the secrets concerning furs are beginning to leak out, and one of the most important items of news is the fact that ermine and lace, in double harness, will prove first favourites in the realm of opera wraps. The Directoire cloak holds its own, and some beautiful examples which they have made are fashioned of lace and ermine, and simply draped across the front to one side, representing the very last cry, and holding a triumphant position on the first rung of the modistic ladder for the coming months.

"MCPHERSON'S FAREWELL."

The Romantic Facts of Burns's Poem.

One of the most stirring and impassioned songs of Burns is that known as "McPherson's Farewell" which was intended as an improvement upon that of McPherson's own. The daring character of the freebooter, and the extraordinary conduct he showed at his execution, have made his real history the subject of much curiosity and inquiry.

GIPSY COMPANIONSHIP.

James McPherson was a natural son of the Invereshie family, his mother being a gipsy. Allan Cunningham states that he was chief of a branch of the Clan Chattam, but there is no proof of this. In reality McPherson was a young Highland freebooter, and though there is no ground for supposing him to be a chief of a clan, he had distinguished himself greatly in those predatory excursions which continued to be practised in the Highlands down to the middle of the eighteenth century. The majority of his followers were gipsies.

The power which brought McPherson into fatal companionship with the gipsies was the same which led the old Grecian hero to change his club for a distaff. He fell in love with a gipsy girl, and with one companion entered for a time into the roving company of the Egyptians. The Banffshire gentry, and especially Macduff of Braco, whose lands he had harried of old, beheld with delight their most dreaded enemy enter almost unprotected into their boundaries, and determined to capture him. At the fair of Keith, where he seems to have joined the gipsies in a rioting rather than a plundering excursion, he fell into the hands of his watchful foes.

PASSION FOR MUSIC.

And now follow the circumstances which, in addition to his daring character, give a romantic interest to the story of McPherson. The ardent love of music which he possessed was a fit ingredient in the character of one who could risk his life in the pursuit of romantic love. His musical talent is said to have been evinced long before his capture in the composition of a pibroch that goes by his name, and his last movements gave to the world "McPherson's Farewell." On the eighth day after his trial he was brought with a companion to the foot of the fatal tree, and it is said that the execution was ordered early to anticipate the arrival of an expected reprieve. When the freebooter came to the fatal tree, he played with the utmost pathos the fine tune to which I have just alluded, in presence of the crowd that had come to witness his utimely exist from the world. When he had concluded, he asked if there was any friend of his present who would accept his violin, on condition that he would play the same tune over his body at the lyke-wake. No one made reply, and McPherson, saying that the instrument had been his solace in many a gloomy hour, and that it would perish with him, broke it over his knee, scattered the fragments among the crowd, and immediately after flung himself from the gallows tree. Such is the real history of McPherson and his "Farewell."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

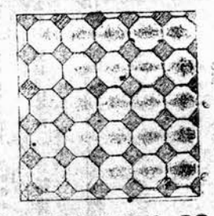
JOHN MOIR & SON,
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.
Purveyors by Royal Warrant to
His Majesty the King
ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA.
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!
COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS
A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.
AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), W. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt.
BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co.
LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co.
RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 63 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

If a man is as old as he feels, then these fellows must be about ten years old. They don't intend to grow old. They know that Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives new life, strength, vigor. Makes them feel like boys again. Improves the appetite, aids digestion, keeps the nerves strong and steady, and the brain clear and active.
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
is a great preventive of Bright's disease and other kidney affections. It purifies the blood, restores good appetite, sound digestion, and robust health.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.


F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.
Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.
Best English white glazed Tiles at specially low rates:

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all irregularities.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY!
Kaviraj N. N. Sen's
KESHRANJAN.

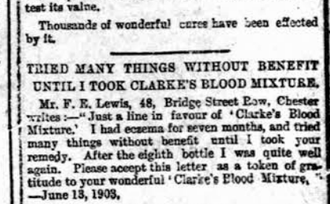
KESHRANJAN OIL
FOR THE HAIR
This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the Brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair Keshranjan is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair growing properties.
Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a favourite hair dressing.
Price:—Rs. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post-free.
OUR NETRA BINDU cures inflammation of the eyeophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, Watering of the eye, short sightedness, sore eye, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulas eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases.
Price per phial Rs. 1; Packing and postage As. 5.
THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF HINDU MEDICINE.
In English by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, a full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskrit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.
Rs. a.
Price 3 Volumes complete 8 0
Packing and Postage 1 4
One Volume 4 0
Packing and Postage 0 12
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M.C.S. (Paris), S.M.C.L., and M.S.A.S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
"Really wholesome Confectionery"
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
LONDON.
Sold by
BOMBAY: PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.
ARMY and NAVY STORES Bombay.
SECUNDERABAD.

SWAN
Registered Trade Mark
GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL
HINGES
AND THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors on Coats cause through all respectable Ironmongers.
No. 602.
Also Makers of No Bent Butts.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 8 Annas. Can be sold at Bombay Showroom

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.


A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & Co.

A SAFE
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,'"—June 15, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition."
This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.
The secret of a perfect skin is
Skin-Tone
Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.
ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 5.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	86 9/16		unchgd
2½ do.	Rentes ...	96 1/2		unchgd
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	88 3/4		unchgd
3 do.	Govt. Securities ...	82 15/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	...	24 3/8	3/16	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 3/8	1/8	
Do.	in New York ...	52 7/8	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·13		unchgd
Do.	do. do. Berlin ...	20·39 3/4		unchgd
Do.	do. do. New York ...	4·86 1/2		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2	since	28th May
Do.	Short London Bills.	1 1/2		unchgd
	3 months' sight			
Do.	Indian Bank Bills.	2 1/2		unchgd
Do.	6 months' sight			
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/8		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		5/8		unchgd
Do.	7-day Market Loans	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras.....Rs. 3,70,000 at 1s. 3 29 32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77 /10 3/8 unchanged.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet but Steady.

COTTON.

London, August 4.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

Continent over-supplied—England reverse—Crop promising.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but Steady.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales	...5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	... 9,000
Mid-Americans ...	...6·06+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·33	5·23	5·17	5·11	5·09
+10	+13	+14	+13	+13
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May.	
5·07	5·08	5·09	5·10	
+12	+13	+13	+13	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. do. last year ...	2,000
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. to Continent	8,000

Spot Cotton—10·60+10

Futures—Month of Oct....9·63+10 } Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to partially under-realising.
Do do. Dec.....9·24+05 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·58+10
Do. do. Dec. 9·43+13
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply* ..1,530,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian 173,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...11,300,000 "

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,700,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore, 51 August-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs, ex-ship 48 1/2 August-Sept—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchanged.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13 1½
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3/10 1/2—Value.
Arrivals :—"Amatonga "—" Aleppo."

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,955 bales.
Wheat	1,421 cwts.
Linseed	984 "
Rapeseed	2,591 "
Gingellyseed	535 "
Poppyseed	1,857 "
Groundnuts	221 "
Castorseed	4,824 "
Rice	21,649 "
Myrabollams	2,125 "
Cottonseed	8,224 "
Mowraseed	4,037 "
Gram	2,481 "
Jowari	29 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING] [5TH AUGUST, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. " 16th July.
Bank of Bombay ... 3 per cent. " 23rd "
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 14th "

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
There is no change to report in this market. All Banks are quoting 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and they find little or no enquiry. Credits are very scarce at 1s. 4d. for 3 months' sight bills. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight, ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 2 months' sight, Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177

Government Paper :—
To-day the Government paper market opened steady at 95 3-4 ready and 95 11-16 for the Settlement. A few people began to sell to secure profits and the quotations eased 1-16 but at the decline there are buyers. A fair business has been reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 11
1st Settlement	" 95 9

Bullion :—
On Tuesday Bar silver in London improved 3-16 for ready and 1-8 for forward delivery, both quotations closing at 24 3-8. New York was 3-8 higher at 52 7-8. Locally the price of ready bars at opening was 62 7-8 but at the close rates are quieter. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Owing to the continued steady advance in the American markets and the jump in Liverpool on reopening, our market for New Crop is again Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher, but there is little business doing at the advance. The market closes slightly easier.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady. There is a small enquiry by shippers, and mills continue their hand-to-mouth policy, so the daily offtake is extremely moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	242	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	235 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	218	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Palgaon ...	210/11	"
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	202/3	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	202/3	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	197	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	198	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	183	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	174 1/2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	4,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·35	5·22	5·15	5·10
—03	—03	—02	—01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·07	5·06	5·07	5·08	5·09
—02	—01	—01	—01	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 7 0	B. T.
September	"	8 14	6 R. T.
New May	"	8 2 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8 14 0	B. T.
" Yellow Guzerat ...	"	10 1 0	"
" " Cawnpore...	"	9 13 0	"

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0
Tone—steady.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0
Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... Rs. 5 14 0 to Rs. 5 15 0 B.T.
Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ... Rs. 6 3 0 B.T.
New " April-May ... " 5 4 0 "
Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,412 1/2 X. D.
India	64 to 64 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	5¼ 1/4

Mills :—

David	360
Kohinoor	740
Manockji Petit	3,152 1/2 Sep.

Presses :—

New Mofussil	640

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	127
Bombay E. S. & Tram Coy., Ld. ordinary	138
Bombay Flour Mill	910
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordi. ...	337 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,080
Marcks & Co.	131 X. D.
Treacher & Co	585

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	562¼ X. D.
Amritsar-Patti...	114¼ X. D.
Tapti-Valley	430 C. D.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	4	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	1	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	3	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	4
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Harbour...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	12
Total.....	9	7	92

Total plague deaths to date.. 143,803
This date last year 2 1 100

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Death.
2	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

August 5th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	105	24	4
B	155	104	13
C	58	62	3
D	93	9	0
E	154	57	1
F & G	65	0	0
Total to date...	630	256	20
Total rats killed.....			886

MR. LEWIS LUCAS, farmer, assistant overseer and clerk to the Parish Council of Parkeston, was out rabbitting, when his gun was accidentally discharged as he was climbing a fence. The contents entered his chest and killed him instantly.

IN reply to Mr. Barnard, the President of the Board of Trade says the quantities of malt imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries during the years 1903 to 1907 were : 1903, 847 cwts. ; 1904, 5,203 cwts. ; 1905, 4,930 cwts. ; 1906, 15,122 cwts. ; 1907, 18,635 cwts. No malt was imported in any of these years from British Possessions.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,410
Bank of India...	100	50	5 "	64½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,490
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 1¼ "	62½ 16
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 "	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 "	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 "	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 "	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£12-10	6 "	£17½
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance. Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,300
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,600
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	158½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	144
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	905
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	338 3/4 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour...	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 204
Kumachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	139
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18½	185
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Shivmjur	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p. c. 25 Nil.	37 30
Syndicate				
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 100	... ...	dis. 11½ dis. 5
Thacker and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Benar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	700
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	380
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India	500	500	85	1,725
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,085
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,100
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 965
David	250	250	20	357 1/2 36
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	15	310
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,395
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	480
Hydersbad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	162½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	730
Kohinoor	500	500	25	742½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,370
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,170
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,155
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2925
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	70
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	70	677½
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	70	820
Queen	1000	1,000	70	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta... ...	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1 189½
Sun	250	750	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	750
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,500
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	180
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	224	1270
French.....	500	500	25	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cin ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	175	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	292½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Monfusil Co....	400	400	50	640
New Bazar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Seasoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	x 572½	
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "	117	
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 "	425	
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd. 105	

MEN AND MATTERS.

"NO. 1 LONDON."

Apsley House.—No. 1 London, as it was called by a French correspondent of the Iron Duke—where the Duke and Duchess of Wellington entertained their Majesties and Princess Victoria last recently, is only occasionally occupied by its noble owners, their Berkshire residence, Strathfieldsaye, which was presented by a grateful nation to the hero of Waterloo, being the beloved home of both the Duke and Duchess. Strathfieldsaye is, however a very expensive place to keek up and, much against his wishes, the Duke has been compelled to think of letting it. If his Grace succeeds in doing so, he will live unostentatiously at Ewhurst Park, his pretty place near Basingstoke. The Duke is an apostle of conscription, and has often advocated compulsory naval or military training for every boy born a British subject. He has himself commanded the first Battalion of the Grenadier Guards but has not seen active service.

DIFFERENCES AMONG EXPERTS.

Some time ago the Duke was inundated with applications for admission to Apsley House from persons who had heard that that famous residence was to be thrown opente the public as a "show-house" on certain days of the week; but the rumour was without foundation. It used to be the practice to admit experts to view the pictures brought from Spain by the first Duke. On being told that these gentlemen frequently attributed pictures labelled with names of certain artists to other painters, the Duke had all the labels and numbers removed, saying with characteristic humour: "Now let them choose for themselves."

AN ARTISTIC DUCHESS.

An exhaustive catalogue of the entire collection was afterwards compiled by the Duchess, who appreciates no less keenly than her husband the interesting associations of her London home. Her Grace is exceedingly handsome, and a charming hostess, and displays her artistic ideas outwardly and visibly in her attire, which is invariably magnificent and picturesque. The Duchess af Wellington at one time possessed the distinction of being the reigning Duchess while two of her predecessors in the title were still living. She is very popular in Society, and delights togather around her a select coterie composed mainly of people interested in art on which subject her own knowledge is extensive and thorough. Herself the daughter of a soldier, the wife of a soldier, and with four sons showing a preference for the Army as a profession, her Grace maintains the military traditions of the house of Wellesley at the high level of the past.

AT DOWNING STREET.

The following episode is vouched for by a lady who formed one of a recent deputation to the Prime Minister in connection with the franchise crusade. The party, consisting of some twelve ladies, was shown into Mr. Asquith's study, and at that their heels came a quietly-dressed woman whom none of them knew. In his characteristic way the Premier went straight to business. "I suppose you are willing to accept responsibility for the good behaviour of all these ladies?" he asked the slightly fussy leader of the deputation. "Certainly," she answered, and then her eye fell on the quietly-dressed woman, and she added, "I cannot make myself responsible for that lady; I don't know her; she's got nothing to do with us." Mr. Asquith smiled with great amiability. "Oh," he said, "I think I may accept responsibility for her." And then it dawned upon the members of the deputation that the lady to whom they had taken exception was Mrs. Asquith, and they did not detain the Premier for any considerable time.

THE INVENTOR-PEER.

Only the other day Lady Blythswood was receiving congratulations on having nursed her husband back to a more satisfactory state of health. Then came a sudden relapse, against which his lordship, enfeebled by his prolonged illness, was unable to fight, and within a few hours he had succumbed. Numerous messages of condolence have reached Lady Blythswood, who has become a widow after forty-four years of married life. Her ladyship is the sister of Lord Carrington. She has had the honour of entertaining royalty at Blythswood House and is much liked in society although she is, perhaps, better known in the country than in London, having spent a great deal of her time in Renfrew. Her husband was the author of many inventions, and, oddly enough her ladyship's only sister, Lady Harrington, is also the wife of an inventor. Among Lord Harrington's notable inventions may be mentioned an ingenious contrivance that enables a driver to open a five-barred gate without getting down from his seat, and a motor-driven mowing machine.

THE NEW LORD BLYTHSWOOD.

A grave, grey-moustached gentleman, whose features resemble those of the typical Crimean or Indian Mutiny veteran, it is easy to guess that the Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell, Douglas, brother and heir of the late Lord Blythswood was originally intended for the Army. Indeed it was while studying for the military profession that his predilection for clerical work became most marked and he threw up alluring Army prospects for Holy Orders and long years of hard and unostentatious toiling in city slums such as those of London and Glasgow. In his preaching he follows the evangelical line of thought. No theologian is freer from sectarian jealousies than he, and Douglas Support, which has hitherto been his home, is annually the scene of refreshing little conferences when Christian denominations of all kinds are represented. Probably his foremost hobby is the history of the House of Douglas to which he belongs, and there are few better authorities than he in the "Douglas Cause" of 150 years ago, before which "Druce Cases" and "Tichborne Trials" pale into insignificance. As a Scots laird he enjoys the confidence of his neighbours and dependents to a singular degree; and he likes to tell that though his estate stands in the centre of the Lanarkshire coalfield, there has scarcely been a case of poaching for years. And miners, it is needless to say, are inveterate poachers!

NEW ZEALAND'S REPRESENTATIVE.

No better selection could possibly have been made than that of Lord Ranfurly as the representative of New Zealand at the Quebec celebrations, seeing that he was Governor of that colony for a period of seven years. Moreover, it will not be the first occasion that he has taken part in Canadian rejoicings for he received his appointment as Governor of New Zealand just at the time when London was in the midst of the preparation of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. Leaving England, his Lordship travelled by way of Canada and arrived in Winnipeg in time for the celebrations of the colonials by whom he was treated with special respect on account of the fact that he had so recently spoken with their beloved Queen herself.

THE application of the law in Italy against the use of the knife has produced excellent results. Crimes committed with the knife have diminished by 80 per cent. in Rome, and almost in the same proportion in other towns and provinces of Italy.

C&B

By Special Warrant — Purveyors to H.M. The King.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

"SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK"

(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER)

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

Specially built for Extreme Climates. Built in solid cases;

AND ARE OBTAINABLE ON

THE DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM OR CASH.

Mignon Horizontal Grand 7 octaves, 5 ft. 5 1/2 in. long, and 4 ft. 8 in. wide, Rs. 1,600.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S Opinion of the SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

PIANOS

"THE TONE IS SUPERB."

SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS

Sir Edward Elgar writes:

The Schiedmayer Piano arrived quite safely. The tone of the instrument is superb, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to play upon it.

Upright Piano, 7 octaves, half oblique, 4 ft. 1 1/2 in. high, 4ft. 9 in. wide ..... Rs. 850

Upright Grand Piano, 7 octaves, 4 ft. 2 1/2 in. high, and 5 ft. wide ..... Rs. 950

CERTIFICATES FROM

Albani, v Bülow Carrenuo Da Motta, Essipoff, Krieg, Henselt, Hofmann Kluberg, Krebs, Lamond, Liszt, Mascagni, Mottl, Paderewski, Patti, Rubenstein, Saint-Saëns, Stavenhagen, Sgambati, etc., etc., etc.

Upright Drawing-Room Grand overstrung, 4 ft. 4½ in. high, 5 ft. 2 in. wide, a very handsome piano ..... Rs. 1,100

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD. SOLE AGENTS, "SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK."

BOMBAY AND POONA.

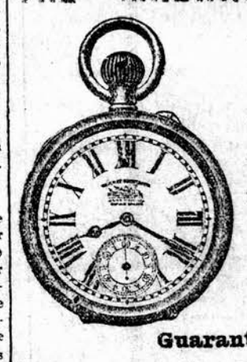
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.



Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10

Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

S. Rose & Co. have a large Stock of Zither and open backed Banjoes by first class makers. New Banjoes Rs. 11 to Rs. 200. BANJO STRINGS and fittings a specialty MANDOLINES, GUITARS and all other kinds of musical goods. The Best Stock in India at London Prices.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

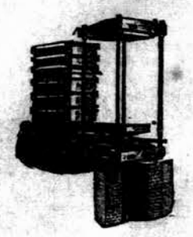
When frequently used.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & Co.

HUDDERSFIELD, England.

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &C

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

'The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly ..	7½	6	10-10	8-8
Monthly ..	2½	2	3-12	3

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED.

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly for despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.

Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE RECORD FOR RELIABILITY!

HAS ALWAYS BEEN HELD BY.

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

COME AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

Sole Agents :—

K. & S. MOTOR COY.,

TARDEO, BOMBAY.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRAD MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

Sole Agents:

AND DEPOT FOR

India & Burma,

A. DE SOUZA & CO.,

P. O. Box 244,

BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Sir H. DE JONGH'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

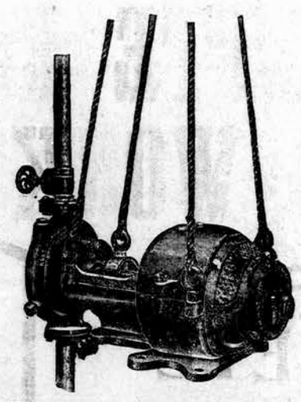
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.



The Rees Roturbo Centrifugal Pump.

FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES presents unusual advantages, where the limitations of the ordinary Centrifugal Pumps prevent its use.

Used as a Pump for circulating water from a TIDAL RIVER, the Pump may be placed on the top of a syphon-pipe up to a limit of say 24 ft. even, if delivery-pipe is sealed under water at the same level as the suction. This reduces the power required considerably, as the vacuum created at the Pump discharge-flange by the sealed delivery-pipe, increases the "turbine" effect of the rotor, and takes the load off the Engine or Motor. If the delivery-pipe cannot be sealed under water, the Pump can still be fixed with all the lift and frictional resistance in the suction side, and the only effect of the tide rising will be to allow larger volumes of water to pass through the Pump, without absorbing any more power from the engine.

The same thing applies to WELLS in which the level of the water varies.

The application of the pump to a FIRE ENGINE, with a variable jet nozzle, is very useful.

For FOUNTAIN DISPLAYS, constant changes between Jet and cascade effects can be secured immediately.

AGENTS:—

F. & C. OSLER, LTD.,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

DOULTON'S GERM-PROOF FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.

ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.

USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful indiscretion, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bath Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for these medicines. Price 2/9 stamps Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised as CARLTON REMEDIES, but owing to the similarity of the name to CARLTON WHISKY, Special Notice is wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

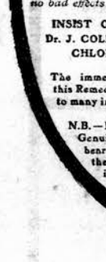
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1½d. 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other impure matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisoning, &c., there is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT': otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.

Blocks for hain, Hemp and Wires Rope, Cranes, Lifting Jacks, Hoisting Crabs, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, NO.72. 72.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of **Asthma** and **Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis** and **Irritation** of the air passages.

GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES

ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath

GRIMAULT & Cie, 8, r. Violenne, Paris.

Meridian Watch Co.

PRECISION WATCHES

IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES

The Leading Watch Co.

IN INDIA.

New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.

Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,

BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6.

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CAIRO (EGYPT),

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill A. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., E., Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.